

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REAGAN'S PRC VISIT

TV Covers Welcome

HK261521 [Editorial report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT 26 April 1984 begins its regular evening news broadcast with a female announcer reading the news headlines, which includes the headline "Our Government Holds a Grand Ceremony To Welcome the Arrival of President Reagan and His Wife in Beijing; President Li Xiannian and His Wife Meet With President Reagan and His Wife."

The newscast's first item is a 5.5-minute filmed report on PRC President Li Xiannian welcoming U.S. President Ronald Reagan at a grand ceremony and Li meeting with Reagan in the Great Hall of the People. The second item in the newscast is a 2.5-minute filmed report giving a brief account of Reagan's life. The newscast does not show Reagan's arrival at Beijing Airport.

The first filmed report begins with a long shot of a Beijing street. Many colored flags are hung across the street. This is followed by a closeup shot of two PRC and U.S. national flags fluttering in the wind. The camera then cuts to show an honor guard marching in a plaza outside the Great Hall of the People; two Chinese children holding bouquets of flowers; a motorcade driving along a street under the escort of seven men riding motorcycles; many people and children standing at the plaza; three limousines reaching the plaza; the first limousine pulling up to the plaza; Wu Xueqian standing in front of the first limousine carrying President Reagan and his wife; President Reagan assisting his wife in stepping out of the limousine; and President Reagan and his wife shaking hands with President Li and Mrs Li. During the handshake, Li is seen and heard saying to Reagan: "Welcome to you, welcome to you."

After this, the film shows two Chinese children presenting bouquets of flowers to Reagan and his wife; President and Mrs Reagan shaking hands with "State Council Vice Premier Li Peng, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian," Zhu Muzhi, and other unidentified Chinese officials at the plaza; Li and his wife shaking hands with "Secretary of State George Shultz, Mrs Shultz" and other unidentified U.S. officials; the two presidents walking toward and standing on a reviewing stand, some 10 men firing "a 21-gun salute"; the two presidents standing on the reviewing stand and watching a military band play the national anthems of the United States and the PRC amid the firing of the 21-gun salute; Reagan reviewing an honor guard of the three services of the Chinese PLA in Li's company; a young girl presenting a bouquet of flowers to Mr Reagan; many young women waving bouquets of flowers and chanting "welcome to you" to President and Mrs Reagan; many children dancing and chanting "welcome to you" to greet President and Mrs Reagan; President Reagan and Mr Li standing on the reviewing stand and reviewing the honor guard's march-past.

Next, the film shows Reagan entering the Great Hall of the People in Li's company; President and Mrs Reagan entering the Hebei Room in the Great Hall of the People in the company of Mr and Mrs Li; Mr Li sitting in the room and speaking with President Reagan in the company of Mrs Reagan, Mrs Li, Li Peng, Wu Xueqian, Zhu Muzhi, George Shultz, Mrs Shultz, and other U.S. and PRC officials. The first filmed report ends with a long shot of Li speaking with Reagan in the room.

The second filmed report, a brief account of President Reagan's life, uses still photographs and film clips to depict Reagan's birthplace, his schooling, his broadcasting career, his acting career, his term of military service in the Air Force, his acting career after completing his term of military service, his marriage to Nancy Reagan in 1982; his Californian governorship, his political career in the Republican Party, his running for the presidency in 1979, his election to the presidency of the United States in November 1980, and his taking an oath of office and becoming the President in January 1981.

Zhao, Reagan at Morning Talks

OW270226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and U.S. President Ronald Reagan began their first round of talks in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. This is their second meeting in four months. In a telephone conversation with President Reagan last January before his departure from New York to Canada, Premier Zhao said he "is looking forward to President Reagan's visit to China to continue the talks conducted in Washington." It was learned that their first round of talks would concentrate on international situation, the pressing issues facing the world in particular.

When President Reagan entered the conference hall, Premier Zhao shook hands and exchanged greetings with him. Prior to the talks, Premier Zhao met with a group of Chinese and foreign journalists and answered their questions.

Discuss Nuclear Disarmament

OW270529 Beijing XINHUA in English 0502 GMT 27 Apr 84

["Zhao and Reagan on Nuclear Disarmament" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today stressed again that preservation of world peace remained the cardinal objective of the Chinese Government's external policy. Discussing nuclear disarmament in the course of his 90-minute talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the Chinese premier said China hoped that the U.S. would stop continuing to deploy intermediate-range missiles in Europe. At the same time, he also urged the Soviet Union to stop taking what it termed as counter-measures, according to sources close to the talks. If the U.S. and the Soviet Union continued what they had been doing, Zhao said, the result would be a mutual escalation which would inevitably aggravate international tension and cause grave concern among the people of the world. China hoped that the U.S. and the USSR would resume their talks and reach agreement on reduction of intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

Reagan was said to have responded by saying that the U.S. hope to convince the Soviet Union that an agreement on arms reduction was to their advantage. Efforts should be made to continue the talks on reduction of nuclear arms. But, he said, the Soviet Union had refused to have an agreement. He mentioned his "zero option" -- the Soviet Union was to reduce its intermediate-range missiles targeted on Western Europe to zero while the U.S. was to reduce its missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to zero.

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The Soviet Union met this proposal half way, proposing that the U.S. reduce its missiles to zero while the Soviet Union preserved all its 1,350 missiles trained on Western Europe, Reagan said. He said the U.S. would never conclude an agreement with the Soviet Union for reducing or eliminating nuclear weapons in Europe while leaving the Soviet SS-20s deployed in Asia intact.

On Africa, Middle East

OW270531 Beijing XINHUA in English 0518 GMT 27 Apr 84

["Premier Zhao Ziyang on Situation in Southern Africa, Central America, Middle-East" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today urged South Africa to abide by its recent agreements with Angola and Mozambique and thoroughly abandon its present policy. Premier Zhao made this remark in his first round of talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan this morning. Noting that South Africa had recently reached agreements with Angola and Mozambique, Premier Zhao said the situation in southern Africa had been somewhat relaxed. "South Africa should abide by its agreements with these two countries and thoroughly abandon its policy of damaging the stability of its neighboring countries," he said. "The most outstanding problem in southern Africa is the independence of Namibia," the premier said. "We hope this issue will be solved on the basis of the relevant UN resolution."

Referring to Central America, Zhao said that China disagreed with U.S. actions in Central America. "The United States should respect the efforts made by the Contadora countries in relaxing the tense situation in that region," he stressed. At the talks, President Reagan explained the U.S. Government's policy.

Referring to the Middle-East question, Zhao Ziyang said marked changes had taken place in the Middle-East. "The core of the Middle-East issue is the problem of Palestine," he said. "China hopes that the United States should respect the aspiration of the Arab countries and peoples and recognize the lawful rights of the Palestinian people. The United States may consider opening dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization so that the present stalemate could be broken."

Talks Termed Frank, Friendly

OW270518 Beijing XINHUA in English 0414 GMT 27 Apr 84

["Zhao and Reagan Discuss International Issues" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Ronald Reagan discussed major international issues in their first round of talks here this morning. Sources close to the talks said that the 90-minute session proceeded in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

Both leaders favored a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue. Zhao reiterated China's firm support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the three patriotic forces fighting against Vietnamese aggression.

He said that once Vietnam pulled out its troops from Kampuchea all countries concerned could hold consultations on ways for the Kampuchean people to elect their own government under international supervision. China would participate in an international guarantee for Kampuchea to become an independent, peaceful and neutral state, Zhao said. He criticized Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's latest proposal as a scheme to split Democratic Kampuchea and the ASEAN countries.

Reagan said the U.S. supported the ASEAN goals, demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and favored elections under international supervision to make Kampuchea an independent and neutral country.

He also reiterated his country's hope to see a speedy political solution to the Afghan issue which should include the withdrawal of the Soviet troops there. Zhao Ziyang said China's position on the Afghan issue was well-known and that he had nothing to add.

On the Sino-Soviet relations, Zhao Ziyang said that prolonged tension and confrontation between the two countries was detrimental to both sides and did no good to world peace and stability. "Therefore, we stand for normalizing Sino-Soviet relations under the five principles of peaceful co-existence," he said. Meanwhile, he said, China persistently demanded that the Soviet Union stop posing threats to China and remove the three major obstacles in the Sino-Soviet relations. Four rounds of consultations had been held, but no substantive progress had been made, he said.

The two leaders also exchanged views on the situation on the Korean peninsula. Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated that the Chinese Government sincerely hoped to see a relaxed situation on the Korean peninsula and opposed any action that might increase tension there. "It is still China's hope that the tripartite talks would be held at an early date," he said. President Reagan expressed the hope that the Korean problem would be settled by peaceful means. He said that the U.S. supported direct talks between the northern and southern parts of Korea. He also proposed holding of "four-way talks".

Taking part in the talks on the U.S. side were Secretary of State George Shultz, Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel, Jr., Assistant to the President and chief of staff of the White House James Baker.

The Chinese premier was assisted by State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, minister of Culture Zhu Muhi and Chinese Ambassador to the U.S. Zhang Wenjin.

Zhao Ziyang and Reagan are scheduled to discuss bilateral relations in the afternoon session.

Afternoon Talks Begin

OW270649 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 27 Apr 84

["Premier Zhao Ziyang, President Reagan Resume Talks" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and U.S. President Ronald Reagan resumed their talks here this afternoon. The talks took place in the Great Hall of the People. The two leaders are expected to discuss bilateral issues, including the Taiwan question, in the second round of talks.

Discuss Taiwan

OW271051 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang told President Ronald Reagan today that the Taiwan issue remained the major obstacle to the enduring and steady development of Sino-U.S. relations. The Chinese leader was speaking during his second round of talks with the U.S. President this afternoon. President Reagan reiterated the U.S. Government's commitment to abide by the three joint communiques published by the two countries, adding that the U.S. had no intention of interfering in China's internal affairs. Zhao said Sino-U.S. relations had generally shown improvement with efforts being made on both sides, and China was pleased with it.

However, he added, Sino-U.S. relations are still a budding stage and it takes careful nurturing of the young buds to make sure that these relations will be able to grow steadily and enduringly. "If we say that there is a problem that might cause a serious setback in Sino-U.S. relations, that is the Taiwan issue," the premier said. He noted that the two countries had signed three joint communiques which form the basis of Sino-U.S. relations, and the U.S. Government for its part, had repeatedly promised to pursue a "one China" policy but, he said, certain people in the U.S. were still preaching the upgrading of Taiwan-U.S. relations or even the "independence" of Taiwan, and it was imperative to guard against such trends. The Chinese premier said he hoped that no such things injurious to the Chinese people's feelings would happen again at a time when Sino-U.S. relations were moving in a favorable direction, and especially when President Reagan had paid a visit to China, causing relations to suffer another setback.

On U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, Zhao said China hoped that there would be not just a trend of reduction, but a considerable reduction leading eventually toward the complete cessation of these sales. Notable progress in this direction would have a far-reaching impact on the establishment of mutual trust and the stability of Sino-U.S. relations, Zhao said. President Reagan said the U.S. was abiding by the communiques, and the Taiwan question was an internal affair to be settled by the Chinese people. The United States had no desire to interfere in the issue, but hoped that the settlement would be peaceful, he said.

Mr. Reagan noted that the U.S. valued its relations with China. Some of the obstacles to bilateral trade had been overcome, he said, and trade should continue to grow. Many American firms had invested in China and a great many more were interested, and an investment agreement would help facilitate this. The U.S. was improving the process of trade and technology transfer to China, he added. On U.S. technology transfer to China, Reagan said the U.S. Government would continue to expand such cooperation. Premier Zhao expressed welcome to the progress in economic and technical cooperation and trade between the two countries, but pointed out that there were still obstacles in the way of further growth.

He singled out certain provisions in U.S. law that discriminated against China and the many restrictions on technology transfer to China, adding that China hoped the U.S. Government would take further measures to vest its policy of easing restrictions on technology transfer to China with more practical significance. He said that an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation was going to be signed shortly, while talks on an agreement on cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy had proceeded very well and the document was ready for initialling. Talks on an investment protection accord had reached the stage where just a few problems remained to be cleared up, and the conclusion of the agreement would encourage U.S. firms to come and invest in China, Premier Zhao said, adding that he hoped both sides would make efforts to reach an agreement as soon as possible.

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW270845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, met U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the principal members of his entourage in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Minutes earlier, the U.S. President completed his second round of talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Hu Yaobang said that he was willing to have frank discussions with President Reagan on long-term, friendly co-existence between China and the U.S., relaxation of international tensions and friendly cooperation between the two countries. Mr Reagan said the United States and China shared common ground on quite a number of issues.

Present at the meeting were Secretary of State George Shultz, U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., and White House chief of the staff James Baker. Also attending were Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister; Zhu Muzhi, chairman of the reception committee and minister of culture; and Zhang Wenjin, Chinese ambassador to the United States.

Hu Accepts Invitation

OW271059 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang today accepted President Reagan's invitation to visit the United States. The time of the visit will be decided through diplomatic channels. The invitation was extended by the U.S. President during an hour-long meeting in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Accepting the invitation, Hu said he would very much like to form contacts with the great American people, adding that he hoped friendly Sino-U.S. relations would press ahead further.

Greeting President Reagan with a handshake Hu said that he would like to have a friendly and frank exchange of views with the President on long-term friendly coexistence between China and the United States, and on the easing of the international tensions and the defense of world peace.

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"I think we have a mutual interest in that. I have been having very fruitful meetings with other leaders of your country," Mr Reagan said. The Chinese party leader said China's independent foreign policy "is not an expediency, but a long-term policy based on decades of experience. We shall never attach ourselves to any country or group of countries. In no circumstances shall we abandon our good friends." China, he went on, "stands firmly on the side of the Third World countries because they are subject to most bullying. We have a similar experience, and share the same lot." "We hope for long-term world peace and stability. That is why we oppose power politics. We did so in the past, we are doing so now and we shall continue to do so in the future," Hu said. "We are now teaching and will teach our future generations never to go in for expansionism," he added.

The Chinese party leader said he hoped that the United States and the Soviet Union would solve their problems through peaceful negotiations, thus helping ease world tension. China would also seek to normalize its relations with the Soviet Union by means of peaceful negotiations, he said.

He said China's policy on the situation on the Korean peninsula was clear-cut. "First, we hope that the situation on the Korean peninsula can be stabilized over a long time; second, we are in favor of achieving the peaceful reunification of the South and the North in the form of confederation, with neither side swallowing the other." He told the U.S. President that China also opposed the stationing of American troops in South Korea. "That does no good to your reputation," he said, and urged the United States to adopt a more active attitude toward easing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Speaks at Great Hall

OW270559 Beijing XINHUA in English 0549 GMT 27 Apr 84

["U.S. President on His Visit to China" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- "I have not come to China to hold forth on what divides us, but to build on what binds us. I have not come to dwell on a closed-door past, but to urge that Americans and Chinese look to the future, because, together, we can and will make tomorrow a better day." This was stated by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in an address here this afternoon to more than 600 prominent figures from Chinese economic, trade, scientific-technological and academic circles. The President said, "We may live at nearly opposite ends of the world, we may be distinctly different in language, customs, and political beliefs; but on many vital questions of our time there is little distance between the American and Chinese people. We can work together as equals in a spirit of mutual respect and mutual benefit." He added, "The United States and China have a historic opportunity; we can expand our economic and scientific cooperation, strength the ties between peoples, and take an important step toward peace and a better life. And there is much we can share. We think progress in four areas is particularly promising: trade, technology, investment, and exchanges of scientific and managerial expertise." After reviewing the efforts China had made in its internal and external affairs over the past few years, Reagan said, "All this reflects China's new role in the international economic community and your determination to modernize your economy and raise the standard of living of your people."

In his opening remarks at the meeting, Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, extended a warm welcome to President Reagan and other American guests on behalf of the sponsors of the meeting. He said, "Almost all those present at today's meeting have taken a part, whether greater or lesser, in Sino-U.S. exchanges in the economic, trade, scientific-technological or scholarly fields. Many of them have been to the United States or played host to visiting American colleagues." "Like all other Chinese, they welcome a steady and enduring development of Sino-U.S. relations and hope to see our exchanges in the economic, trade, scientific-technological, academic and cultural fields develop to a higher level," he added.

Attending the meeting were George Shultz, American secretary of state, and Arthur Hummel Jr., American ambassador to China. Zhu Muzhi, chairman of the reception committee and minister of culture, Zhang Wenjin, Chinese ambassador to the United States, and leaders of the meeting's sponsors also attended the meeting. The meeting was sponsored jointly by the China Association for Science and Technology, the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Institute of International Affairs, the Institute of American Studies under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the China Enterprise Management Association.

Further on Speech

OW270632 Beijing XINHUA in English 0607 GMT 27 Apr 84

["United States Is Fully Prepared To Cooperate in China's Modernization, Says President Reagan" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- President Reagan said here today that U.S. policies on technology transfer to China would continue to evolve along with Sino-U.S. overall relationship and the development of broader cooperation between the two countries. He emphasized that the United States treated China as a friendly and non-allied nation and was fully prepared to cooperate in China's modernization. President Reagan made these remarks in an address in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon to Chinese economic, trade and scientific communities.

Following are excerpts from his address:

I have not come to China to hold forth on what divides us, but to build on what binds us. I have not come to dwell on a closed-door past, but to urge that Americans and Chinese look to the future, because, together, we can and will make tomorrow a better day. When Premier Zhao was in the United States he told us, "China has opened its door and will never close it again." Well, permit me to assure you today, America's door is open to you. We can work together as equals in a spirit of mutual respect and mutual benefit. America and China are both great nations, and we have a special responsibility to preserve world peace. America and China both condemn military expansionism -- the brutal occupation of Afghanistan, the crushing of Kampuchea.

I think our two peoples agree there can be only one sane policy to preserve our precious civilization in this modern nuclear age: a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. That is why we have proposed to the Soviet Union meaningful negotiations that go beyond rhetoric to actual arms reductions; and why we must all work for the day when nuclear weapons will be banished from the face of the earth.

Today, China's economy crackles with the dynamics of change: expansion of individual incentives for farmers in your new responsibility system; new bonuses for workers and more disciplined management in terms of profits and losses; improved methods of market distribution; opening your economy to the world through China's membership in the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and through your invitation to trade and invest, especially in your four special economic zones; and, your commitment to attract capital and scientific knowledge to create a high technology base for the future -- all this reflects China's new role in the international economic community and your determination to modernize your economy and raise the standard of living of your people. Progress, Premier Zhao has told us, "lies in our efforts to emancipate our thinking in a bold way -- to carry out reform with determination, to make new inventions with courage, and to break with the economic molds and conventions of all descriptions which fetter the development of the productive force." We Americans have always considered ourselves pioneers, so we appreciate such vitality and optimism. Today, I bring you a message from my countrymen: As China moves forward on this new path, America welcomes the opportunity to walk by your side.

China's growth is in China's hands. You will choose your own path to development. But we are not surprised to see the fresh breezes of incentives and innovation sweeping positive changes across China. And behind the statistics of economic growth are reports of personal success stories pointing to a new spirit of progress. Chairman Deng has a saying: "Seek truth from facts." Well, today in China, the reality of more small enterprises doing a thriving business, more families profiting from their own hard work and the bigger harvests they produce, and more investment in science and technology, points to more opportunity for all. In 3 short years, the American people have revived a dynamic growth economy bolstered by incentives of lower tax rates, stable prices, reduced interest rates, a rebirth of productivity, and restored confidence in our currency.

American's future looks bright again. With a strong technological base pioneering sunrise industries and modernizing older ones, the United States is beginning an economic renaissance and helping pull other nations toward worldwide recovery. I see America and our Pacific neighbors going forward in a mighty enterprise to build strong economies and a safer world. The United States and China have an historic opportunity; we can expand our economic and scientific cooperation, strengthen the ties between our peoples, and take an important step toward peace and a better life, and there is much we can share. We think progress in four areas in particularly promising: Trade, technology, investment, and exchanges of scientific and managerial expertise.

In a few short years, two-way trade has risen sharply. The United States is now China's third largest trading partner. Our bilateral trade largest trading partner. Our bilateral trade shows great promise for the future, particularly in areas such as machinery, technology, oil equipment, petroleum, agricultural and manufacturing products. Last June, I instructed our government to liberalize controls over the export to China of high technology products, such as computers and laboratory instruments. Our policies on technology transfer will continue to evolve along with our overall relationship and the development of broader cooperation between us. May I emphasize to the members of the scientific community here today: The relaxing of export controls reflects my determination that China be treated as a friendly, non-allied nation and that the United States be fully prepared to cooperate in your modernization.

During Premier Zhao's visit to our country, we took another step forward, signing the United States-China Industrial and Technological Cooperation Accord. Our joint commission on commerce and trade will discuss implementation of the accord during their next meeting in Washington, in May. We will focus our efforts on the sectors to which China has attached greatest priority. Our trade and development program will facilitate our progress. Expanding cooperative ventures is another area of promising growth: American firms have invested almost 700 million dollars in joint ventures and offshore oil exploration in China, making the United States your largest foreign investor. We welcome your determination to improve conditions for foreign business in China. Streamlining bureaucratic procedures, establishing a more predictable system for investment through domestic legislation and international agreements, reforming prices to make them internationally competitive, and providing foreign business people with the offices, housing, and schools they and their families need to work effectively, will stimulate more American investment.

For your part, some 50 Chinese firms have established offices or branches in the United States, and China has invested in several joint ventures in our country. We intend to strengthen these trends. When Treasury Secretary Regan was here last month for the meeting of the joint economic committee, he concluded a bilateral tax agreement. Monday, our two countries will sign this agreement, which I am pleased to report will increase incentives for even closer cooperation between American and Chinese firms. And we are continuing to work toward conclusion of bilateral agreements on greater investment protection and many other areas of cooperation. I am particularly proud that the United States and China have reached agreement on cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. As many of you know, the negotiations between our two countries go back almost to the beginning of my administration. We have held a total of six sessions in Washington and Beijing. We made great progress during Premier Zhao's visit, and our negotiations have just now concluded successfully. The result, an agreement for cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy. China has one of the world's most ambitious programs for expansion of electric-power generation, and I believe that American's energy technology -- not just in nuclear energy but across the board -- is second to none, and perhaps most suitable for China's varied needs.

There is also great potential in our joint efforts to increase managerial and scientific expertise. I know that many of you have heard through the Chinese press about the good work of the 9-month Dalian program of management training for industry, science, and technology. More than 750 graduates have received training in modern methods of industrial management. I am delighted to announce that we have agreed to establish a special new program there offering a full 3-year master's degree in business administration. The degree will be awarded by the State University of New York.

Under our joint commission on science and technology, we have a very productive agreement with exchange programs in 21 specific areas. We are sharing the benefits of research in medicine, energy, and other technical fields. Our scientists are learned a great deal from each other in public health, agricultural sciences, and many other areas.

Attends Banquet

OW271125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mrs Reagan attended a state banquet hosted by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

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UNITED STATES

Among the 560 people attending were the President's party and U.S. Embassy officials as well as Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Huang Hua, Vice-Premier Li Peng and other senior Chinese officials.

Zhao Speaks at Banquet

OW271147 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said his talks with President Reagan this morning and afternoon were "wide-ranging and constructive" and proceeded in a candid and friendly atmosphere. Speaking at a state banquet for President Ronald Reagan this evening in the Great Hall of the People, Premier Zhao said their talks were "undoubtedly necessary and useful for the deepening of our mutual understanding." "Over the past three years or more," the premier said, "President Reagan has attached importance to and taken an interest in the growth of Sino-U.S. relations. Thanks to the efforts from both sides, the ship of Sino-U.S. relations has more than once steered clear of submerged reefs and continued to sail ahead." "The major policy decision of 12 years ago and the present efforts of the leaders of our two countries for the development of these relations have exerted a far-reaching impact on both peoples and on the international situation. Owing to the respective positions of the two countries," Premier Zhao said, "Sino-U.S. friendly co-existence and mutually beneficial cooperation exercise an influence far exceeding our bilateral relations and constitute an important factor making for world peace and stability." Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, he said, marked progress had been made in many areas. But some difficulties and obstacles still existed, he added, mainly the question of Taiwan. "It is important that since 1972 the two governments have agreed on three joint communiques which provide guidelines for the removal of these obstacles. We welcome the repeated promises of U.S. Government leaders to abide by the above-mentioned communiques and strictly pursue a one-China policy," he said. "We expect these promises to be faithfully carried out in action, and we hope that continued joint efforts will bring about long-term and steady development of Sino-U.S. relations in all fields."

Turning to the international situation, Premier Zhao said that the maintenance of world peace was a matter of prime importance and the general concern of the world's people. The sharp confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union on the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles, he said, had aggravated tensions in Europe and all over the world. "We sincerely hope that the two major nuclear powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, will reach agreement through serious negotiations so that the urgent desire of the people of all countries for a drastic reduction of nuclear arms and a relaxation of international tension can be fulfilled at an early date," the premier said.

Zhao also recalled his personal experience of the American people's deep friendship for the Chinese people during his visit in the United States early this year. He said that the Chinese people cherished the same sentiments toward the American people, and extended warm greetings to them on behalf of his countrymen.

Reagan Gives Speech

OW271201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan said here this evening that China and the United States had gained from their cooperation, and that by any accounting that cooperation had been of great benefit to the people of both countries. Speaking at a state banquet given in his honor by Premier Zhao Ziyang, Mr Reagan said China and the United States were increasing their knowledge of each other with each passing day. "Your modernization program, an ambitious undertaking, makes our future relationship even more promising," he said.

The world was watching as China strived to achieve its goal of quadrupling production by the year 2,000, and the American people offered their cooperation and wished China success in this endeavor, he said. "Having one billion people -- nearly a quarter of mankind -- healthy, well-clothed and housed, educated and given the opportunity for a higher standard of living, is in the interest of good and decent people everywhere. It is certainly in the interest of the American people, who wish to trade and be friends with the Chinese people," he added.

On Sino-American relations, President Reagan said the two countries had issued a series of joint communiques which set the fundamental principles of their relationship. "A strong China, dedicated to peace, is clearly in the best interest of international stability and in the best interest of the United States. A robust and enduring friendship will bolster the security of both countries without compromising the independence of either," he said. He also said he hoped that China and the United States would continue on a path of genuine good will that would reap rewards for generations to come. "Let us not shy from the task. It will not be easy," he said.

ZHAO DISCUSSES U.S.-PRC TIES WITH REPORTERS

On Taiwan Issue

OW270228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 27 Apr 84

["China Hopes U.S. Will Take More Concrete Actions To Remove Obstacles in Sino-U.S. Relations, Premier Zhao Says" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- The Taiwan issue is still a main obstacle in the steady and sustained development of Sino-U.S. relations. Premier Zhao Ziyang made the remark this morning to a group of Chinese and foreign reporters before holding the first round of talks with President Ronald Reagan.

China and the United States had signed three communiques (in 1972, 1979 and 1982) and the U.S. side repeatedly said it would observe these communiques, he said. "We hope that the U.S. side will take more concrete actions to remove this obstacle in the Sino-U.S. relations," he said.

[Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese at 0723 GMT on 27 Apr in its report of Zhao Ziyang's meeting with reporters entitled, "Zhao Ziyang Answers Questions Posed by Chinese and Foreign Reporters," notes a reporter's question as follows: "An ABC reporter asked: President Reagan has fiercely opposed communism and he has denounced China in militant rhetoric. How do you and your colleagues think of his visit here? Zhao Ziyang answered: In my view, a foresighted statesman should have realized that it is outmoded to judge whether a state is a friendly one or a hostile one according to its ideology. I think that President Reagan must have also realized this point."]

On Soviet Reaction

OW270258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Siyang said: "If I were a Soviet leader, I would not oppose U.S. President Reagan's China visit which is aimed at developing Sino-U.S. relations". He was answering a question by a CBS correspondent on what would be the message of President Reagan's China visit to the Soviet Union, when he met Chinese and foreign journalists before he started his talks with the U.S. President in the Great Hall of the People this morning. Zhao Ziyang added, "As to what the attitude of the Soviet leadership actually is, I don't know."

On Nuclear Agreement

OW270216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 27 Apr 84

["Chinese Premier, Satisfied With Sino-U.S. Nuclear Cooperation Agreement" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here this morning that he is very satisfied with the agreement reached between China and the United States on cooperation in peaceful use of nuclear energy. Responding to a question at a meeting with U.S. reporters before his first round of talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Zhao said the negotiations for this agreement began when he visited the U.S. last January.

"The chief problem was the question of consent right," he said, "representatives from both sides, working in the spirit of cooperation and with their resourcefulness, have finally found a way that meets China's principle of sovereignty and does not violate U.S. laws as well. I'm very satisfied with that."

XINHUA REPORTS ON PRC-U.S. NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

OW270127 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- China and the United States will initial a cooperation agreement concerning peaceful uses of nuclear energy on April 30, a leading member of the State Science and Technology Commission told XINHUA today. The agreement was made in the spirit of cooperation and in accordance with China's national sovereignty while not violating the U.S. law, he said. The initialing of the agreement will promote scientific and technological exchanges between China and the United States in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy as well as economic relations and trade, he added.

CHINA DAILY WISHES FOR SUCCESSFUL REAGAN VISIT

HK270144 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Apr 84 p 4

[CHINA DAILY commentator: "Positive Development"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan is now in China on a 'state visit in return to the one paid by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang across the Pacific Ocean early this year. The transpacific exchange demonstrates how far the Sino-U.S. relationship has progressed in the short span of five years since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1979.

It is considered another positive step in the continued favourable development of those relations in recent months. While there are still problems and difficulties between the two great countries, it is reassuring that statesmen on both sides recognize their grave responsibility in face of an increasingly tense and turbulent international situation.

Third Party

Improvement of Sino-U.S. relations is doubtlessly in the interest of both nations and, no less importantly, will be beneficial to peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and the world over. Such improvement, of course, is not meant to be directed against any third party and no one need ever be concerned, much less apprehensive over it. President Reagan and the First Lady of the United States on this their first visit to China, will be given a red-carpet welcome at an official ceremony complete with a 21-gun salute on the plaza in front of the Great Hall of the People. This will be the first time a national salute will be fired in honour of a visiting head of state since the Chinese Government decided to resume the practice last month.

The guests will climb the Great Wall north of Beijing and see the terra-cotta soldiers and war-horses in Xian, symbolic of China's long history and cultural heritage. They will also visit the cosmopolitan port city of Shanghai, representative of China's efforts to modernize and to open to the outside world. The American President will, moreover, meet with the leaders of the People's Republic. Through these personal contacts and candid exchanges of views, it is hoped, he will deepen his understanding of China and its people as Premier Zhao did of the United States and the American people.

Chinese Policy

The American guests will be able to perceive at first hand a Chinese Government committed to modernization, for which it has the universal support of the one billion Chinese people and for which it will further open up the country to the outside world. In this respect, there are broad prospects for economic cooperation between the two countries.

The American guests will hopefully be able to appreciate the Chinese Government's commitment to national reunification, which is the common aspiration of the Chinese people on either side of the Taiwan Strait and for which they brook no interference from any quarters and are determined to overcome all obstacles however great. The removal of the Taiwan issue would finally open the way to a stable and lasting friendship between the two countries. The American guests will also be able to further understand China's policy of independence and peace, which is a natural extension of its domestic policies. Establishment of a stable and friendly relationship between these two great nations linked by the Pacific will undoubtedly constitute an extremely important factor in maintaining world peace and stability.

We join with all who are aware of the global consequence of a sufficiently developed Sino-U.S. relationship in wishing success to President Reagan on his visit.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES XINHUA BIOGRAPHY OF REAGAN

HK270422 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 84 p 1

["Brief Biography According to XINHUA": "U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Who Arrives in Beijing Today on a Visit to China"]

[Text] Ronald Wilson Reagan was born in Tampico City, Illinois, on 6 February 1911.

He studied in the Illinois public school system. In 1932 he graduated from Eureka College in Illinois and was awarded degrees in economics and sociology.

He was once a sports announcer and editor. Later he took up motion picture work in California. During World War II, Reagan served in the Air Force for 3 years. He acted in 50 feature films. He was chairman of the Sixth U.S. Screen Actors Guild and chairman of the Motion Picture Industry Council for two terms.

In 1966 Reagan was elected governor of California and served 2 successive terms, for 8 years. In 1969 he was elected as chairman of the Republican Party Governors Association. On 4 November 1980 Reagan was elected the 40th American president and was sworn in on 20 January the following year.

REPORTAGE ON MRS REAGAN'S ACTIVITIES DURING TRIP

Visits Beijing Zoo

OW270722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0637 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Mrs Nancy Reagan, the U.S. First Lady, presented a check for 13,000 U.S. dollars and two jeeps to the China Wildlife Conservation Association to help rescue China's giant pandas at a ceremony held in the Beijing Zoo here this morning. This was the first installment of the donation contributed by American children in response to Mrs Reagan's call of "Pennies for Pandas." The two jeeps were given by the American Motors Corporation, and they would be used to help rescue pandas endangered by famine since last summer when bamboo, their main food, flowered and withered in their natural habitats.

Mrs Reagan was greeted by some 200 children waving miniature flags with panda designs as the First Lady arrived at the zoo in the company of Lin Jiamei, wife of President Li Xiannian; and Zhou Luo, wife of the reception committee chairman and culture minister Zhu Muzhi. Dong Zhiyong, vice-president of the China Wildlife Conservation Association, accepted the check and the two keys to the jeeps. He thanked Mrs Reagan, the American people and their children for the concern and support to China's campaign of protecting the world rare animals, on behalf of the Ministry of Forestry and the China Wildlife Conservation Association. During the ceremony which took place in front of the panda house, Mrs Reagan said that the children of the United States and China liked pandas very much, adding that she hoped the donation and the jeeps would be of some help in rescuing China's giant pandas.

Mrs Reagan was treated to see the youngest panda Zhengzheng, now being raised in a nursery at the zoo. The seven-month-old, 21-kilogram panda was bred by artificial insemination in the zoo last year. Sitting in a baby carrier, the little animal kept moving its forelegs and made the audience laugh. Mrs Reagan patted Zhengzheng and had her pictures taken with him. Mrs Reagan also watched the zoo's four giant pandas eating young bamboo and apples on their playgrounds. She also inquired about these pandas' habits and characteristics and ages.

After visiting the zoo, Mrs Reagan drove to the 500-year-old Temple of Heaven in southern Beijing, where emperors of the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) Dynasties used to pray for good harvests. She told reporters that what had impressed her most was the friendly feelings of the Chinese people toward the American people.

Attends Tea Party

OW271105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1053 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Mrs Nancy Reagan met about 50 outstanding women from various fields at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. The party was hosted by Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, on behalf of Kang Keqing, president of the federation. In a 15-minute meeting prior to the tea party, Huang Ganying told Mrs Reagan that Kang Keqing was looking forward to meeting her but had been hospitalized the day before her arrival in Beijing. Acting on Kang's behalf, Huang presented Mrs Nancy Reagan a painting by Chinese painter Xiao Shufang and an album commemorating Soong Ching Ling, former honorary president of the People's Republic of China.

The American First Lady was greeted at the tea party by Wang Guangmei, widow of former state chairman Liu Shaoqi; Ding Ling, a noted writer; artist Xiao Shufang; and prominent scientists, doctors, dancers, opera artists, film directors and actresses. During the party, president of the Beijing Women's Federation, Li Gangzhong thanked Mrs Reagan for her efforts to save the giant pandas. Also among the participants were Qian Zhengying, minister of water resources and electric power, and Wu Wenying, minister of textile industry. "I am very happy to meet so many Chinese women from various occupations here today," Mrs Reagan said. Mrs Helena Shultz and Mrs Betty Lou Hummel also attended the party.

REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT OF SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

OW270321 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Radio script by XINHUA reporters (Li Changjiu), (Xu Linxin), and (Wang Shengliang): "The Constant Development of Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Sino-U.S. relations have gone through 5 years since the two countries established diplomatic ties on 1 January 1979. In retrospect people can see that the development of Sino-U.S. relations has been tortuous, as well as progressive. In the process of gradually removing all types of barriers, the two countries' contacts and cooperation have developed in various spheres.

President Nixon's visit to China in 1972, and the issuance of the Shanghai communique marked a historic breakthrough in Sino-U.S. relations. During the Carter administration, Sino-U.S. relations underwent a new development. The two countries issued a joint communique officially announcing the establishment of diplomatic relations. Shortly afterwards relations between the two countries reached a new high with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States. During his stay in the United States, Deng Xiaoping said: The establishment of diplomatic ties between China and the United States is a turning point of historic significance, and Sino-U.S. relations will, from now on, enter a new stage. The restoration of bilateral ties has opened new and broad prospects for enhancing the understanding and contacts between the Chinese and American peoples, and for promoting exchanges and cooperation in the cultural, scientific and technological spheres.

What has happened in the past 5 years shows that Sino-U.S. relations have generally been developing in the way described by Deng Xiaoping, namely: mutual understanding has been deepening between the people of the two countries, and exchanges and cooperation have developed in all spheres. The development of Sino-U.S. relations, however, has been achieved only by constantly removing all types of interference and barriers. There are certain people in the United States, who have always attempted to undermine Sino-U.S. relations. The Taiwan Relations Act, adopted by the U.S. Congress in March 1979, has undermined the political foundation of the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, and seriously affected the development of relations. Through consultations, the two countries eventually concluded their third communique on Sino-U.S. relations, concerning the selling of U.S. arms to Taiwan, thus easing the tension between them caused by these sales. Shortly afterwards, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, Speaker of the House of Representatives O'Neill, Secretary of Commerce Baldrige, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, and Secretary of the Treasury Regan visited China, one after another; and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian also visited the United States. The series of talks held between the two sides has strengthened the two countries' cooperation and ties. Last January Premier Zhao Ziyang visited the United States at the invitation of President Reagan. The visit, which attracted worldwide attention, has further strengthened Sino-U.S. ties, and promoted the development of the two countries' relations.

Over the past 5 years the two countries have signed a whole series of agreements on developing bilateral trade, cultural, scientific and technological, shipping, aviation, postal, educational, health, environmental protection, and consular relations. China has set up consulates general in San Francisco and Houston, and the United States has set up consulates general in Shanghai and Guangzhou. The establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations has greatly enhanced the development of the two countries' economic cooperation and trade relations. In 1979 the two countries signed an agreement on Sino-U.S. trade relations. Under this agreement both sides gave each other a most favored nation treatment. Statistics show that, from January 1979 through 1983, Sino-U.S. trade reached 22 billion U.S. dollars. According to incomplete statistics Chinese and American companies have signed over 100 contracts and agreements, including more than 30 joint ventures, and more than 50 other cooperative projects. Last year the United States lifted restrictions imposed on the transfer of certain technologies to China. Although that was a positive gesture, the steps taken by the United States are still not fast enough in carrying out certain specific measures of the principle guiding the transfer of sophisticated technology, and that there are still discriminatory legislation and trade protectionist tendencies in the area of trade with China. The U.S. Government must remove these trade barriers, so that Sino-U.S. trade can continue to develop.

In the scientific and technical field China and the United States signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in January 1979. In the past 5 years scientists and special technical personnel of the two countries have held academic forums on petroleum and geophysical prospecting, terrestrial heat, seismology, medicine, and metallurgy. The two countries have also unfolded cooperation in scientific and technical information, environmental protection, urban planning, electronics, and aviation. Chinese and American scientists conducted joint surveys and research in the Tarim Basin, (the ruins of the ancient ruler who introduced farming) in Hubei, and the continental shelf near the mouth of the Chang Jiang.

The two countries have also conducted extensive exchanges in the cultural field. China and the United States signed a cultural agreement in January 1979. Currently more than 10,000 Chinese students and scholars are studying natural sciences, electronic computers, and engineering technology in the United States, in order to learn from advanced American technology to serve the motherland's modernization program. Quite a few of the Chinese students and scholars have already obtained doctorate degrees. Many American students are also studying in China. Direct contacts have been established between prestigious universities in the two countries, as seen in the exchanges of visits by student groups, scholars and specialists from both sides. American musicians, violinists, pianists, symphony orchestras, brass bands and ballet troupes have also performed in China, while China's Beijing Opera singers, acrobats, nationality song and dance ensembles have received enthusiastic welcomes during their performance tours in the United States. Besides, the two countries have shot movies together and sponsored film weeks and exhibitions. For example, American photography, posters, children's paintings, and telecommunications and electronics exhibitions were held in China, while China's cultural relics from the Palace Museum, jewelry, photography, and stamps were shown in the United States. The exchanges between sports circles have intensified since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Especially the matches between the Chinese and American women's volleyball teams have attracted a broad audience in the two countries.

The two countries also signed an aviation agreement, and opened regular flights and commercial routes to further facilitate the exchanges between the people of the two countries. Since the establishment of diplomatic ties, tens of thousands of American tourists have annually visited China. The China International Travel Agency opened an office in New York in April 1982.

More and more American people have expressed their interest in China. According to the latest poll, an overwhelming majority of the American people are friendly towards China and the government of the People's Republic of China. They want to see a steady development in Sino-U.S. relations. Such a friendly feeling between the people of the two countries has become the foundation for the irreversible trend of the continued development of Sino-U.S. relations. The people of both countries wish that U.S. President Reagan's visit will contribute to establishing stable Sino-U.S. relations.

HU YAOBANG MEETS VISITING JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW251540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Ensuring a more friendly and closer relationship between China and Japan in the 21st century is the common task for the people of both the two countries, Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang reiterated today. He was speaking during a meeting with a delegation from Fukuoka Prefecture of Japan here this afternoon. The delegation is led by Hachiji Okuda, governor of the Japanese prefecture.

Hu said he believed that Sino-Japanese friendship would continue to grow and would last forever if the two countries enhanced their mutual trust. Present were Han Kehua, director general of the national tourism administration, Zhang Lianhua, general manager of the China International Travel Service, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

STATE COUNCILLOR FANG YI MEETS JAPANESE VISITOR

OW251343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, met here today with Ryukichi Hashiguchi, acting chairman of the Japan-China Association for Scientific and Technological Exchange.

TIAN JIYUN MEETS JAPANESE VISITORS IN BEIJING

OW211400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met and had a cordial conversation here this evening with a Japanese delegation from the Comprehensive Development Research Institute of Japan. The delegation led by Keiichiro Hirata, president of the Japanese Comprehensive Development Research Institute, is here to seek possibilities of Japan-China cooperation in regional development.

This evening, a dinner was given in honor of the Japanese guests by Ma Yi, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMIC GROUP

OW261253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and had a friendly talk with Takeshi Inoue, chairman of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, and his party here this afternoon. The Japanese guests arrived here on April 24 for the joint compilation of a Chinese-Japanese economic and trade law dictionary.

WANG ZHEN DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT TO JAPAN

OW201854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Loaded with hospitality from the Japanese people, the Chinese friendship delegation headed by Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, concluded its trip to the Kansai area and returned here to continue its visit in the country.

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During its tour of Kansai, the Chinese delegation visited the man-made island in Kobe, Premier Zhou Enlai memorial poem tablet in Kyoto and Osaka, the center of the area.

On April 15 and 16, the delegation visited Shiga, the sister prefecture of China's Hunan Province, following a two-day tour of Ehime Prefecture.

The delegation, during the trip, visited a number of factories and Wang Zhen, accompanied by some of his entourage, also called on some old friends of China. Everywhere Wang Zhen and his entourage went, they were accorded a warm welcome by local people and treated dinners by local governors. Wang Zhen also exchanged views with governors of various prefectures on economic cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on April 8 for a month-long friendship visit.

FANG YI RETURNS FROM FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO JAPAN

OW211150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, returned here today at the end of his friendship visit to Japan.

GOVERNORS DELEGATION LEAVES JAPAN FOR HOME

OW201831 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 (XINHUA) -- The second delegation of China's provincial governor headed by Bu He, chairman of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region left Nagasaki for home today. The delegation arrived here on April 7 and visited Tokyo, Kanagawa, Kyoto, Hyogo, Kumamoto and Nagasaki. It toured Japanese factories, schools, farms and other institutions. The delegation also visited Dr. Sun Yat-sen's memorial hall in Kobe and presented flowers to Premier Zhou Enlai memorial poem tablet in Kyoto.

Ryuzo Ishim, secretary-general of the Japanese National Governors' Association, came directly from Tokyo to see the delegation off today.

PRC TO OPEN CONSULATES IN NAGASAKI, FUKUOKA

OW240751 Tokyo KYODO in English 0714 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 24 KYODO -- China plans to open two more consulates general in Nagasaki and Fukuoka in western Japan within this year, it was learned Tuesday. Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei told a Japanese group in Beijing Tuesday that China has decided to establish a consulate general in Fukuoka City, and an official will be dispatched there in the latter part of this year. He was addressing a delegation from Fukuoka Prefecture led by Governor Hachiji Okuda.

When China's party General Secretary Hu Yaobang visited Japan last year, he promised Japanese officials that both Nagasaki and Fukuoka would be sites for new Chinese consulates. Presently, there are Chinese consulates general in Osaka and Sapporo. Chinese Foreign Ministry sources Tuesday said the two new consulates would open at the same time. There are two Japanese consulates general in China, in the cities of Shanghai and Guangzhou.

JAPAN SETS UP COMMITTEE FOR JAPAN-PRC YOUTH MEET

OW242112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Close to 200 people from more than 150 organizations gathered here today to inaugurate the Japan committee for the 1984 Japan-China youth friendship meet. The committee was established to oversee the arrangement for a visit to China by 3,000 Japanese young people who were invited by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang during his visit here last November. A three-member Chinese delegation headed by Jia Die, deputy secretary-general of the All-China Youth Federation, attended today's meeting which passed unanimously the committee's charter.

A keynote report approved by the meeting pointed out that Japan and China are now on the best terms ever seen in the history of their relations and the continuation from generation to generation of the friendly ties between the two countries is vital for peace in Asia and the world at large. It said that the 3,000 young Japanese to visit China, despite differences in occupations and political stands, all share the sincere desire to promote Japan-China friendship. It expressed the hope that their visit will be successful so that it will make a new start for further exchanges between the youth of the two countries. Councillor Liu Chi of the Chinese Embassy here also attended the meeting.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS JAPAN'S STAND ON AID TO SRV

HK230913 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 84 p 6

["Jottings" by Zhi Guang: "No Aid Should Be Given"]

[Text] On 19 April, Nguyen Co Thach grumbled to a Japanese reporter in Hanoi about Japan's attitude toward aid to Vietnam, saying that Vietnam would never consent to Japan's "view of providing economic aid in exchange for Vietnam's withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea." The underlying message is quite clear: Vietnam would rather give up accepting economic aid from Japan than withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. His talk was directed at a recent speech by Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs Abe. Foreign Minister Abe said that if Vietnam did not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, Japan would not provide it with any economic aid.

People can well remember that it was the same Nguyen Co Thach who told Japanese reporters that "it hoped economic and technological exchanges could be conducted with Japan. We are encouraged by the efforts made by certain persons in the financial circles." Why was it that he was "encouraged?" It is now clear: Not because it would help in carrying out peaceful construction in Vietnam, but because it would help Vietnam to persist in its aggression against Kampuchea.

Nevertheless, this has conveyed a message to those countries in the world which uphold justice and oppose aggression: Economic aid should not be granted to Vietnam. If this can be termed as a kind of pressure aimed at forcing Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, then the greater this pressure, the better.

U.S.-S. KOREA EXERCISES TERMED 'MENACE TO PEACE'

OW231311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang, April 23 (XINHUA) -- The leading Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN said in an editorial today that U.S.-South Korean military exercises pose a threat of aggression and are a menace to peace on the Korean peninsula.

The editorial said that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises were not a simple rehearsal but a "preliminary war" and a "test nuclear war" for a strike at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

The newspaper noted the fact that the U.S. has increased its military bases in and around South Korea and has undertaken massive shipments of nuclear weapons into the region. "This hard fact gives a clear answer to where the threat of aggression comes from today on the Korean peninsula and who menaces peace in Korea and obstructs a peaceful settlement of the Korean question." The DPRK has no intention of invading the South or of solving the Korean question by means of war, the paper said. "To remove tensions created on the Korean peninsula and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way is an urgent demand of the era and the nation and to hold the tripartite talks between the DPRK, the USA and the South Korean authorities is the most realistic and reasonable way of negotiating for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem at the present juncture," the paper said.

'UPSURGE' IN S. KOREAN STUDENT MOVEMENT NOTED

OW230947 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang, April 23 (XINHUA correspondent Gao Haorong) -- The South Korean student movement has reached a new height, demanding for democracy and national reunification, since the beginning of the present school semester in March. There are two major characteristics in the new upsurge in the student movement. The first is that the height of the movement came earlier than last year and its scale has kept growing. Students of the Yonsei University held two big rallies in March demanding "campus speech freedom." Students of the Koryo University organized a meeting on March 22 against conscription. Together with students of other universities, more than 5,000 students of the Koryo University held a rally to mark the 24th anniversary of the April 19th popular uprising. It was reported that rallies and demonstrations have been held in 55 of the 95 universities in South Korea since March.

The second characteristic is that the student movement is acquiring a political nature. In addition to their demand for "campus speech freedom," the students are demanding a revision of the "election law" and the "basic law for speech" and even for "national reunification" and "democracy."

Facing the surging student movement, the South Korean authorities have stepped up suppression. They sent police to stop the student movement. Some 600 policemen tried to prevent the students of Yonsei University from going out to the street for demonstration on April 20. According to South Korean radio reports, more than 330 policemen have been wounded in clashes with students in recent days. But the students are not afraid of the authorities' suppression and their movement is still surging ahead.

STATE COUNCILLORS MEET HONG KONG BUSINESSMAN

Conversation With Ji Pengpei

OW222203 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial conversation with Feng Jingxi, president of the Xinhongji [2450 7703 1015] Company of Hong Kong, and his entourage this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People.

Received by Gu Mu

OW212357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1621 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu cordially met with Feng Jingxi, president of the Xinhongji Company of Hong Kong, and his party at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Talk With Zhang Jingfu

OW230858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met and had a cordial talk with Fung King Hey, chairman of Sun Hung Kai Ltd. of Hong Kong, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS SINGAPORE BANK DELEGATION

OW241447 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu this afternoon met a delegation from the Overseas Union Bank Ltd of Singapore led by Chairman and Managing Director Lien Ying Chow. The Union Bank opened a representative office in Beijing today, the first for a Singapore financial institution.

HUANG HUA MEETS SINGAPORE PUGILISTS GROUP

OW201751 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with a delegation from the Singapore National Pugilistic Federation here this afternoon. The two sides had a cordial conversation at the meeting. The delegation is led by Lee Khoo Choy, Senior minister of state of the Prime Minister's Office and president of the Singapore National Pugilistic Federation.

NEWSLETTER DESCRIBES YUNNAN BORDER ACTIVITIES

OW250617 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Newsletter from "Yunnan border battlefield" by JIEFANGJUN BAO correspondent:
"Justified Counterblows"]

[Text] Since 2 April, the Yunnan Province border guard artillery has dealt appropriate counterblows to the Vietnamese troops for frenziedly provoking China. The Vietnamese authorities, considering China as a great obstacle to their regional hegemonist policy, have brazenly fomented disturbances in the China-Vietnam border areas, and committed untold crimes against the Chinese people. According to reports from Malipo County, Yunnan Province, during recent years, the Vietnam Armed Forces have, on 649 occasions, fired weapons and artillery shells into this county, and sent armed personnel across the border to carry out provocations. They have fired more than 2,300 rounds from heavy guns of various calibers, killing or wounding some 194 Chinese border inhabitants.

Currently, many inhabitants from the (Dongqian), (Wangwan), and (Chuantou) areas in Malipo County have been compelled to hide in the caves and discontinue farm work. The (Bang Long) River valley in the (Chuantou) area has a riverside track leading directly into Vietnam. On this track, the Chinese people, tightening their belts and making great sacrifices, transported an incalculable amount of supplies to aid the Vietnamese people in their struggle against foreign invasion. At that time, traffic was very heavy in this valley. But, the roads are now badly damaged and deserted, while rice fields are left untilled. Only the sporadic thud of Vietnamese shells is heard. The winding (Bang Long) River is again witnessing many crimes by the Vietnamese authorities.

Recently, defying Vietnamese gunfire, we paid a visit to this land of rubber and coffee plantations and rice paddies, and saw innumerable shell craters. Many rubber trees, knocked down by Vietnamese shells, were still oozing latex. Villages and markets were totally deserted. Only high reeds grew around vacant houses. Vast rice paddies were left uncultivated.

We met old Mr (Wan Zhongan), 84 years old, in a cave. He was a well-known model combatant of a combat-support force in the (Chuantou) area during the 60's. At that time, he transformed riverside rice paddies into vegetable gardens, and his toil brought him annually more than 5 tons of vegetables, which he gave to the Vietnamese people as aid in their national salvation struggle, while his family members lived only on sweet potatoes and monioc from day to day. Due to his extremely hard work, he once vomitted blood. Now, he and his two great-grandchildren are hiding in a cave because of Vietnamese shelling. We saw two shell holes in a cave. Nine old people and children had fallen to Vietnamese shells as they left the cave to breathe fresh air. Two children, 12 and 15 years of age, were killed. A 51-year-old woman was seriously wounded in the chest by shrapnel. A 7-year-old girl lost three fingers and her abdomen was injured in many places by shrapnel.

The Vietnamese authorities' crimes against China have aroused boiling indignation among the Chinese border people. In March 1984, the Zhang Tiang Primary School in the (Wang Wan) area, Malipo County, was hit many times by Vietnamese shells. The school's teachers and pupils then addressed a letter requesting protection from the local authorities. Comrade Zhou Lu, head of the Xi Mao State Farm, telephoned the border guards, urging them to severely punish the Vietnamese troops, and safeguard the border areas' peace and security. The home of Uncle (Pan Yuguang), a peasant of the Zhuang nationality at Xia Ji Village, in the (Chuantou) area, together with more than 3 tons of rice, and all his belongings, was burned after being hit by a Vietnamese shell. Three of his family took shrapnel to the border guards, and resolutely urged them to take revenge.

In the face of this situation, the cadres and combatants of the Yunnan border guard force have counterattacked the provokers. The ethnic minority people and militia force, who have endured many disasters caused by the Vietnamese troops, have sought, by every means, to rush their aid supplies to the frontline, and have enthusiastically participated in the struggle. Over the past days, the thud of shells in a justified counter-offensive has resounded on the Yunnan border battlefield, as a serious warning to the Vietnamese authorities. If they stubbornly continue to act wrongly, disregard the interests and desires of the peoples of China and Vietnam, and pursue their anti-China policy and regional hegemonism, they will sustain all the disastrous consequences arising therefrom.

ARTICLE VIEWS NHAN DAN COMMENT ON SRV, KAMPUCHEA

HK261035 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 8, 16 Apr 84 p 10

["International Jottings" by Fang Cheng: "Ascertainment"]

[Text] If a person knows that justice is not on his side, he always speaks in a disorderly manner of hems and haws but never speaks fast and distinctly.

On 2 March, an article entitled, "Truth and Principle Will Win," in the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN said at the beginning: "In the past 5 years, the Beijing reactionaries have, in their antagonistic policy toward the SRV, employed many tricks, such as splitting, provoking, roping in, and bribing, in an attempt to establish an anti-SRV front formed by various Southeast Asian countries. Not a day has it stopped slandering us as the so-called country which 'seeks opportunities to fight' or to 'invade' others. Also, it tries by every means to create antithesis between the SRV and various Southeast Asian countries."

"Reactionary?" As the SRV has neither truth nor principle, what it says are of course, nonsensical words slandering others. According to the SRV statement, it seems that we should read, as a sensible statement: "The SRV neither seeks opportunities to fight nor invades other countries. Instead, it has just sent tens of thousands of soldiers, together with tanks and guns, to peacefully enter Kampuchea." Can such a statement be regarded as making sense?

The SRV has not only "peacefully" entered the country but has also "peacefully" stayed there. And it has no intention of leaving. Furthermore, according to the NHAN DAN report published on 6 March, it took the action "in connection with the peace, friendship, and cooperation treaty signed between the two countries in February 1979, in which the PRK Government asked the SRV volunteers (Note the term "regular army" was changed to 'volunteers' last year) to continue to stay in Kampuchea."

The SRV troops were asked to "continue to stay" in Kampuchea, but who asked the troops to stay before the "continuation?" It was not mentioned in the article. This is because the article could not mention it, for this "republican government" of Heng Samrin was not yet established when the SRV tanks began rumbling in. This "government" was created only after SRV troops had invaded the country. Therefore, the article can only hem and haw and can only mention the things that happened after 1979 rather than in 1978.

Later, the article said, "The Chinese reactionaries stated that they would continue to put forward at a Soviet-Chinese consultation, which would be held soon, some conditions for normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations. The Chinese reactionaries would propose in one of these conditions, asking the SRV volunteers to unilaterally withdraw from Kampuchea. This is an extremely wrong and illegal demand. Also, the demand tramples on the truth and is a brazen violation of another country's sovereignty."

Since the "reactionaries" possess neither truth nor principles what it says is of course is "extremely wrong and illegal" and "tramples on the truth and is a brazen violation of another country's sovereignty." Hence, what is "right and legal" and "does not trample on the truth and brazenly violate another country's sovereignty?" According to the SRV's thinking, it seems that we should say: "It is wrong to ask the SRV to unilaterally withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. If the withdrawal is necessary, it should be a bilateral withdrawal. The Vietnamese should withdraw to the SRV from Kampuchea, while the opposite side, the Kampuchians, should withdraw from Kampuchea to . . ." The SRV cannot say where. Therefore, it is better for the SRV to hem and haw without coming to a conclusion.

Nevertheless, it is true that "truth and principles will win." But truth and principles are not on the side of the SRV, as we can see from its hesitant and disorderly statement. Therefore, we can ascertain who is really the reactionary.

ASEAN CONDEMNS ATTACKS ON KAMPUCHEAN CIVILIANS

OW250015 Beijing XINHUA in English 2009 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] United Nations, April 24 (XINHUA) -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has condemned as "inhumane" acts the recent large-scale attacks launched by Vietnamese forces on civilian encampments inside Kampuchea close to the Thai-Kampuchean border. The condemnation came in a statement made by Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, in his capacity as chairman of the association's Standing Committee, on behalf of the ASEAN ministers for foreign affairs.

The statement circulated here today pointed out that the Vietnamese attacks were in complete disregard of humanitarian principles and causing enormous suffering to the Kampuchean people and had led to the flight of several thousand Kampucheans, mostly women, children and the aged, into Thailand to seek safety and shelter. "The ASEAN countries," the statement said, "call upon Vietnam to cease the inhumane attacks on Kampuchean civilians" and "urge the international community to continue to render needed assistance for the care and sustenance of the displaced Kampucheans."

The armed incursion and continued shelling by Vietnamese forces into Thai territory, it pointed out, "constitute further serious violations by Vietnam of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, of international law, and the Charter of the United Nations." "It is a deplorable fact that the recent Vietnamese actions have heightened tensions in the region and further increased the risks of wider conflict, as well as impeded the search for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem."

"The ASEAN countries call upon Vietnam to desist from further recourse to the use of force, and to adhere to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly which call for, inter alia, the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, and the free exercise by the Kampuchean people of their right to determine their own destiny," the statement said.

RELIEF SUPPLIES OFFERED TO THAILAND FOR REFUGEES

OW191938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- China's Red Cross Society has decided to provide the Thai Red Cross Society with relief supplies worth 100,000 rmb yuan (about 50,000 U.S. dollars). The decision was made after thousands of Kampuchean refugees flocked into Thailand as a result of the Vietnamese savage attacks on Kampuchean civilians in late March along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Kampuchean refugees have increased burdens on Thailand. The supplies will be transported to Thailand in the near future.

SINGAPORE TRADE, INDUSTRY EXHIBIT IN TIANJIN

OW241945 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Tianjin, April 24 (XINHUA) -- A Singapore industry and trade exhibition, the first of its kind to be held in China, opened at the Tianjin International Trade Exhibition Hall today. On display are samples, models, and parts of electronic products, machines, motor vehicles, ships, and telecommunications products. The 26 exhibitors include Singapore firms and Singapore-based subsidiaries of companies from the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Philippines, Belgium, Sweden, India, and Hong Kong. Negotiations on trade and economic and technical cooperation will be held during the five-day exhibition, which is sponsored by the AGS Management Consultants Pte. Ltd. and the Conference and Exhibition Management Services Pte. Ltd. of Singapore.

SHENZHEN JOINT VENTURE TO MAKE STEEL STRUCTURES

OW151031 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Shenzhen, April 15 (XINHUA) -- A large joint venture to manufacture steel oil production platforms and other steel structures will soon be established in Shenzhen, according to a joint venture agreement signed here last week. The venture, called the China South China Sea Raymond Wah-Chang Engineering Ltd., will be formed by the Guangzhou Shipbuilding Industrial Corporation, the Shenzhen Shipping Corporation, the Singapore Wah-Chang International Group of Companies and the Raymond Offshore Constructors. Manufacturing site has been chosen at the Dapeng Bay, Shenzhen. According to a preliminary plan, in the near future the company will mainly undertake the construction and installation of heavy steel structures for nuclear power plants, petrochemical plants, and other heavy industrial projects. It will gradually produce oil production platforms and undertake offshore oil engineering projects needed for offshore oil development projects in the South China Sea.

SHANGHAI STARTS JOINT VENTURE WITH HONG KONG FIRM

OW170005 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 110 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] With the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, the Shanghai Maritime Trade and Engineering Service Company, a joint venture of the Shanghai Municipal Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Industry Company and the (Dongmao) Company in Hong Kong, was recently inaugurated.

A Sino-foreign joint venture with legal status, the Shanghai Maritime Trade and Engineering Service Company undertakes the business of maintaining and repairing offshore oil-drilling equipment and vessels; repairing and installing power, telecommunications, electrical and mechanical equipment; planning joint ventures for manufacturing offshore oil-drilling equipment; and assuming responsibility for designing and constructing an entire project, including contracting and subcontracting leasing, and acting as agent.

During the more than 1-year preparatory stage for founding the company, it established business contacts with seven specialized companies in the United States, Singapore, and Sweden and discussed and signed accords with them on engineering maintenance and repair.

The chairman of the board is (Wu Songseng); the vice chairman is Mr (Chen Mingli), general manager of the (Dongmao) Company in Hong Kong; and the general manager is (Jia Ruoyu).

13TH ROUND OF HONG KONG TALKS WITH UK BEGIN

OW270240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- The 13th round of the second phase of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue began at the Diaoyutai State Guest House here at 9 a.m. today.

The new round of talks is scheduled to continue through tomorrow.

Zhou Nan-Evans Conversation

HK270408 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0234 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Report: "The 13th Round of the 2d Phase of Sino-British Talks on the Hong Kong Issue Begins" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The 13th round of the 2d Phase of the Sino-British Talks on the Hong Kong issue started this morning at 0900 at Building No 4 of Beijing's Diaoyutai State Guest House.

The atmosphere at Building No 4 was relaxed and harmonious. There was a sunlit and enchanting scene of spring outside the building, and people inside the building talked cheerfully and humorously. The head of the Chinese delegation, Zhou Nan, said: "The sun shines again after the rain and the garden is fresh and clean." After that, Zhou Nan changed the subject and asked the head of the British delegation, Evans: "Where is Sir Geoffrey Howe now? Is he in Seoul or Tokyo?" Evans answered: "He is in Tokyo." Zhou Nan asked again: "When will he return to London?" Evans said: "Probably the day after tomorrow, or tomorrow." Zhou Nan added: "He endured the hardships of long travel, but it is a worthwhile trip!" Zhou Nan continued: "He and his wife had only a short stay in China. They had no chance to see more." Evans said: "I believe that if he has the chance, he would like to see more of China." Zhou Nan said: "We welcome them to come to China again to make a longer visit." Evans said: "Lady Howe thanked Mrs Zhou for taking good care of her when she was in Beijing." Zhou Nan replied: "My wife felt it an honor to have the opportunity to accompany her. They became friends very quickly." After that, the talks officially began.

The talks will continue tomorrow.

HOWE DISCUSSES PRC-UK RELATIONS IN TOKYO

HK270434 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 26 Apr 84

["British Foreign Secretary Says Britain Attaches Importance to Friendly Relations With China" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Apr (XINHUA) -- British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe said at a press conference here this afternoon that his visit to Beijing last week was proof of the importance that Britain attaches to friendly relations with China.

On the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong, he said that "we must keep the talks confidential in order to ensure their success;" however, "we want to reach an agreement as soon as possible."

Speaking on the international situation, he said that "the Japanese people personally feel the seriousness of Soviet military deployments in the Far East, and Europe, too, needs to be mindful of Far Eastern problems." However "we hope to promote and expand dialogue with the Soviet Union" in order "to find ways of easing East-West tensions."

Geoffrey Howe had two rounds of talks with Foreign Minister Abe yesterday evening and this morning. According to reports, both sides expressed opposition to the shift of Soviet SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles to the Far East. Abe reiterated Japan's position that "it is necessary to view and handle the question of Soviet SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles on a global scale." Geoffrey Howe expressed agreement with this position. However, the two sides stressed the need for "patient and tenacious dialogue with the Soviet Union".

Geoffrey Howe arrived in Japan on 25 April after visiting China and South Korea, to take part in the periodic consultative talks between the Japanese and British foreign ministers.

PORTUGUESE DEFENSE MINISTER MOTA PINTO TO VISIT

OW270616 Beijing XINHUA in English 0328 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Portuguese Vice-Premier and Defense Minister Carlos Alberto da Mota Pinto and his wife are to visit China from April 30 to May 7 at the invitation of Zhang Aiping, Chinese state councillor and defense minister.

Pinto will have talks on international issues and bilateral relations with his Chinese counterpart.

He and his wife will also tour Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

ZHANG AIPING, FRG VISITOR ON SPACE TECHNOLOGY

OW270822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Defense Minister Zhang Aiping met here with Hanns Arnt Vogels, chairman of the board of the MBB company of the Federal Republic of Germany, and his party today in the Great Hall of the People.

They talked over the cooperation in space technology.

Zhang Jun, minister of astronautics industry, was present.

DANISH MINISTERS RECEIVE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW261103 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Copenhagen, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, and minister of industry Ib Stetter met this afternoon with a Chinese economic delegation led by Wei Yuming, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Ellemann-Jensen and Stetter praised the cooperation between the two countries in the fields of the economy, technology, and international affairs in recent years.

They said they looked forward to the coming official visit of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to Denmark, believing that his visit will further promote Sino-Danish relations.

The delegation arrived here yesterday to begin discussions on the 1984-87 cooperative economic development programs. These programs will be partially financed by mixed loans of about one billion krone (109 million U.S. dollars) which Denmark has agreed to provide to China over the next four years. An economic agreement between the two countries will be signed on May 1st. The delegation's visit will end in early May.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE FETES ITALIAN GUESTS

OW251145 Beijing XINHUA in English 1043 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee gave a banquet here at noon today in honor of Attilio Ruffini, chairman of the Defence Committee of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and his party.

In his speech, Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, said that since the establishment of diplomatic ties between Italy and China bilateral exchanges had been growing. The two countries shared identical or similar views on many international issues. The development of bilateral relations was in the interest of the two peoples and world peace, he added.

Geng Biao, who is also chairman of the N.P.C. Foreign Affairs Committee, said that chairman Ruffini's present visit would help promote cooperation between departments of the parliaments of the two countries.

Ruffini said though Europe and China were different in political systems and had different cultures they had many things in common. He hoped to see more political consultations and economic cooperation between the two sides.

Ruffini said that Italy's foreign policy included respect for the political unification, state sovereignty and territorial integrity of various countries, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and opposition to solve international political issues by aggressive means.

He held that Europe should increase North-South and South-South dialogues and be in peaceful coexistence with various countries the world over. Italy would make efforts to achieve this goal, he added.

Present on the occasion were Chu Tunan, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Foreign Affairs Committee; Zhang Zhixiang, member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Raffaele Marras, Italian ambassador to China, and his wife.

The Italian guests arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the N.P.C. Foreign Affairs Committee.

This afternoon, Xu Xin, vice-chairman of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies, met with Attilio Ruffini and his party. They exchanged views on international strategic issues.

MAO ZEDONG'S EX-WIFE DIES: HU, DENG SEND WREATHS

HK270204 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 84 p 4

[Excerpts] Comrade He Zizhen, an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China and a veteran cadre who took part in the Long March, died of illness in Shanghai on 19 April 1984 after failing to respond to medical treatment. She was 75. A ceremony was held to pay respects to the remains of He Zizhen in the auditorium of the Longhua Revolutionary Cemetery in Shanghai this morning.

The auditorium was solemnly decorated today. On both sides of the auditorium were laid wreaths sent by Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Deng Yingchao, Nie Rongzhen, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Song Renqiong, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu, Wang Shoudao, Cai Chang, and Kang Keqing. Wreaths were also sent by Bai Dongcai, Wang Fang, Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Yang Di, Wang Daohan, Ruan Chongwu, Li Jianzhen, Zeng Zhi, Chen Congying, Liu Ying, Peng Ru, Qian Xijun, and Kong Congzhou. On both sides of the auditorium were also laid wreaths sent by the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the General Office of the CPPCC National Committee, the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and government, and the party committees and governments of Jiangxi Province, Hunan Province, Fujian Province, Zhejiang Province, Shaanxi Province, Guizhou Province, Jian Prefecture, and Yongxin County. The remains of He Zizhen were laid in the middle of the auditorium and were covered with a CPC party flag. Around the remains were evergreen trees and flowers. In front of the remains were laid wreaths sent by her relatives He Minxue, Li Liying, Li Min, and Kong Linghua.

Attending the memorial service were several hundred people including Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; its second secretary Hu Lijiao; its secretaries Yang Di, Wang Daohan, and Ruan Chongwu; Feng Ligan, deputy director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; and He Zizhen's relatives and friends in Shanghai. With reverence, they paid respect to He Zizhen by standing in silent tribute and making bows to her body, then walked slowly one by one around the body to pay last respects to this veteran cadre who took part in the Long March.

He Zizhen hailed from Yongxin County, Jiangxi Province. She joined the Communist Youth League of China in 1925 and became a member of the CPC in 1926. She served as one of the responsible people of the Yongxin County CPC Committee, secretary of the Yongxin County CYL Committee, and organizing director of the Jian CPC Committee's Women's Committee and the Jian Women's Association. After further organizing the Yongxin peasants to stage an armed insurrection in 1927, she went to Jinggangshan to join the arduous struggle at the revolutionary base there under the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong. In 1928 she worked for the special committee of the Fourth Army of the Red Army. She took part in the 25,000-li Long March in October 1934 and arrived in northern Shaanxi in October 1935. In the winter of 1937 she went to the Soviet Union to have medical treatment and to further her studies. She returned to China in August 1947. After China was liberated, she worked as a member of the Hangzhou City Women's Federation in Zhejiang Province. She was elected member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee in 1979. Comrade He Zizhen was a staunch communist fighter. She devoted her entire life to the revolution and fought arduously for it. During her long illness, she showed concern for state affairs and supported the party's line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee were all concerned about her illness. When she was seriously ill, responsible people of the central departments concerned and the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee called on her at the hospital. Her remains were cremated this afternoon. Her ashes will be interred at the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery in Beijing.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON IMPROVING LEADERS' KNOWLEDGE

HK270312 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Duan Zhiqiang: "Quickly Change the Knowledge Structure of Leading Groups at All Levels]

[Text] Why can the policies toward intellectuals not be effectively implemented in some localities and department at present? Why are cases of doing wrong to intellectuals still occurring from time to time? Why do some people only take perfunctory action or even refuse to move after being urged by the higher leadership? Apart from the residual influence of the "leftist" prejudice against intellectuals remaining in some localities and departments, a major reason for the above problems lies in the fact that the average educational level of leading bodies in many localities and departments is still held by people who lack professional knowledge. That is, the knowledge structure of leading bodies at all levels is still not reasonable.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the principle of making the ranks of our cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent has been implemented well, and this has brought about some gratifying changes in the knowledge structure of many leading bodies. However, due to historical and other reasons, the average educational level of cadres in our country remains too low, and the average cadre still lacks necessary professional knowledge. When selecting and promoting cadres in the past, we used to place undue stress on the political quality of cadres, to the neglect of their educational background. This thus led to a separation between power and knowledge. In some units a long-standing and unsettled problem is that professional work is led by unprofessional people. On the other hand, many outstanding intellectuals who have real learning and management ability cannot be promoted to leading posts. In addition many leading cadres in power have not yet received formal and regular training.

All this has caused various ideological and political obstacles to the implementation of the policies toward intellectuals. At present, the prominent problem is: Some people are still sticking to outmoded concepts and conventions and are still shackled by "leftist" ideas, so they cannot promptly, correctly, and deeply understand the essence of the party's policies toward intellectuals in both theory and practice, and they tend to take blind, liberal, and ill-considered actions toward affairs concerning intellectuals, rather than working in a conscientious and resolute manner according to the party's policies. These people are used to regarding intellectuals' strong points as their shortcomings, and they even like to wantonly and groundlessly exaggerate some weak points of intellectuals. They are constantly finding fault with cadres of intellectual origin and do not give the reins to them. Proceeding with their private and selfish interests, these people even prefer promoting mediocre people and flatterers to allowing the intellectuals who are more competent than these people to hold a suitable position. They are afraid that once intellectuals are admitted into the party or are promoted to leading bodies, their power and status will be affected. These comrades lack the necessary courage and insight that a leader should have, and they are indecisive and hesitant when they are faced with problems, so it is hard for them to fulfill the important task of implementing the policies toward intellectuals under the new situation. In addition, some of these comrades are seriously tainted with bureaucratic practice. They tend to regard themselves as infallible and behave in a brash manner without regard to objective laws and the correct opinions of experts. Under their leadership newly promoted intellectuals lose real power but just hold titular posts. Central leading comrades have incisively pointed out: "The attitude of giving oneself the air of an expert while lacking interest in modern scientific knowledge is harmful to the construction of the four modernizations."

At present, a new technological revolution, which is highlighted in the fields of computer technology, genetic engineering, photoconductive fiber technology, lasers, marine resources development, new building materials development, energy development, and the data processing industry, is developing rapidly. This situation more urgently requires that the knowledge structure of leading bodies at all levels be changed accordingly. We must, through the current party rectification, really understand the importance and urgency of changing the knowledge structure of leading bodies and really establish a corresponding system and adopt necessary organizational measures:

1. It is necessary to enable a large number of experienced and promising cadres to receive further training and education so that they can have access to more scientific and cultural knowledge. Examinations should be given to cadres who attend the training course, and their examination results should be taken as an important basis for their future promotion and appointment. It is necessary to specify clearly which level of professional knowledge a cadre in a specific post must attain. Incumbent cadres who do not attain the required educational level must attend training courses by rotation so as to ensure that the quality of all leading members and the ranks of cadres as a whole can be rapidly enhanced and can meet the requirements of the four modernizations.

2. In universities and other institutions of higher learning, scientific research, academic, and cultural organizations, and medical and public health services, where most staff members are intellectuals, leading cadres, especially principal leaders and cadres in charge of personnel affairs and organizational work, must be well-educated people who have a good command of the party's policies and who are competent in management work. It is also necessary to continue to select and train a number of cadres who are respect learning and have respect for intellectuals and who can correctly implement the policies toward intellectuals. These cadres should be promoted to various leading posts and should be vested with real power.

3. The de facto system of ensuring leading cadres' lifelong tenure in office should be abolished. Cadres should be able to work at both higher and lower levels. Over a long time in the past it seemed that a cadre would be demoted or discharged only when he had committed mistakes. Once someone was promoted to be a cadre, no matter whether he was competent in his work, whether he had real learning and ability, and whether he was able to make new achievements, as long as he did not make mistakes, he seemed to be able to hold his "official" post throughout his life. Even if he became very unpopular in a unit and could no longer maintain his position there, he could be transferred to the other unit and remain at the same grade or could even be promoted to a higher grade.

The masses have greatly resented this practice. Incompetent cadre who are not well-educated and who do not understand the policies toward intellectuals should be quickly removed from leading posts. If this is not done, rapidly improving the intellectual structure of leading bodies at all levels will be merely empty talk. We should have the courage to handle the tough problems. Cadres who have no sense of responsibility and have no enterprising spirit, but just drift along day after day, must be resolutely removed from leading positions.

Likewise, people who continue to resist and refuse to carry out the party central leadership's line, principles, and policies must also be resolutely removed from leading positions. Likewise, people who continue to resist and refuse to carry out the party central leadership's line, principles, and policies must also be resolutely removed from leading positions. Moreover, serious disciplinary measures should be taken to punish a small number of people who stubbornly stick to erroneous "leftist" ideas and practices and continue to discriminate against, do wrong to, and even persecute intellectuals.

COMMENTATOR ON ACTION TAKEN AGAINST BUREAUCRACY

HK261506 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Cannot Be Weak and Impotent Against Bureaucracy"]

[Text] Some serious cases concerning bureaucratic practices that have been exposed in newspapers recently are now being handled one after another. For example:

The case of 1,590 tons of spoiled potatoes in Jiangsu Province was handled. Sha Yuxin, manager of the provincial branch of the Grains and Oil Import and Export Corporation, and Yin Baosheng, chief of the section of miscellaneous goods, received a disciplinary warning from the party. The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee also suggested that the two people be removed from their original executive posts and their remuneration be downgraded by one grade.

The case of the collapse of the department store building in Tumen City, Jilin Province was handled. Shi Peiyi, former assistant manager of the city's construction company, was expelled from the party and removed from his official position. Another assistant manager, Li Wanji, was placed on probation within the party for 1 year and within the company for 1 year as well. Tian Ming, deputy chief of the production section and commander in chief of the department store building site, and Jin Zihou, a foreman, were removed from their official positions. All of them will also be liable to penalty by the judicial organs according to the law.

The case of 150,000 jin of spoiled oranges and tangerines in the Shendong fruit wholesale center of the Shenyang City fresh and preserved fruit company was handled. Zhu Qingyou, manager, and Yu Dongcheng, assistant manager of the wholesale center, were arrested because of verified dereliction of duty.

From the serious handling of these cases, the broad masses have seen the party's and the government's determination to eliminate bureaucratic practices and the new hope brought about by party rectification.

Some people say that although bureaucracy seems to be a formidable charge, it is nothing to be afraid of since few people have been really penalized after being labeled as practicing bureaucracy. This was true in the past. For this reason many people do not care in the least about their bureaucratic practices or do not even feel ashamed of being charged with bureaucratic practices. Some leading organizations have always given lenient treatment to bureaucrats or even "die-hard bureaucrats." In certain cases, these people are criticized routinely and their cases will be over as soon as they "pledge to draw a lesson from their mistakes." In other cases, it is not a certain organization or a certain unit that is penalized for bureaucratic practices. As a result, nobody is penalized. Bureaucratic practices have brought about tremendous losses and have seriously damaged the prestige of the party and the government. Without taking strong actions, we will not be able to scare bureaucrats and stop them from practicing bureaucracy. Only by seriously handling their cases according to party discipline, government discipline, and state law can we teach a lesson to those people who are responsible for causing great losses by practicing bureaucracy. Only in this way can we educate everybody as well as those who have practiced bureaucracy.

We must seriously handle cases of serious bureaucratic practices in economic construction. We must also seriously handle other cases of severe bureaucratic practices that inflict tremendous political and economic losses upon the party and state. We are not advocates of heavy penalties.

However, the major problem at present is that our comrades are softhearted and impotent toward bureaucratic practices. Of course, we must make specific analysis of different cases. When dealing with those comrades who have shown general shortcomings of bureaucracy or those who practice bureaucracy as a result of some defects in existing systems, we should mainly adopt the method of criticism and education. Anyway, we must be determined in eliminating bureaucratic practices. This problem brooks no impotence.

LIAOWANG VIEWS WORK OF CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMISSION

HK261312 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 14, 2 Apr 84 pp 9-11

[Article by Hu Guohua and Tang Hua: "Performing Duties in a New Way -- Eyewitness Report on Investigation and Study Conducted by Members of the Central Advisory Commission"]

[Text] At the 12th CPC National Congress held in September 1982, a new organ -- the Central Advisory Commission -- was set up through an election process. It is a commission with 172 members composed of elderly comrades of relatively high prestige within the party. One and one-half years have now passed. People are anxious to know about the work of the commission and are concerned with the condition of these elderly comrades. On a clear day in March, we took a special trip to Zhongnanhai to visit the Central Advisory Commission.

I

In a tidy and simply decorated office room of the commission, a staff member handed a pile of materials to us, saying: This is a portion of the investigation reports now being printed by members of the Central Advisory Commission. These reports are the results of their investigation and research at the grassroots level. Of the recommendations in the reports, some have been adopted by the party committees of the localities and the relevant departments of the central authorities, while some others have been published in the press, attracting the attention of various sectors of society. In the past 1 1/2 years, the commission members have written nearly 100 investigation reports. Comrade Bo Yibo, vice director of the commission, paid special attention to these reports. After receiving them, he would try his best to take some time off to read them and write down his own comments, and would order their printing and forwarding to the departments concerned. At the second full conference of the Central Advisory Commission, held on 16 October last year, Bo Yibo said: "Comrade Yaobang has encouraged us to make more investigations and research, learn more of the situation, and understand each matter more thoroughly and grasp it. Over the past year elderly comrades of our commission have suffered much hardship in running from one place to another, written many investigation reports, and made many recommendations. In the main, they have served useful purposes and have helped the central authorities to keep abreast of the situation and to formulate policies."

By means of these reports, people can see that, following their retirement to the second line, these elderly comrades of the Central Advisory Commission have continued to perform their duties, but in a new way. They are making use of their rich experiences and wisdom, doing their best to serve as "counselor and assistant," and continuing to offer to their strength and talents to the enterprises of the party and the people.

Prior to the formation of the commission, the party Central Committee had all along been studying the problem of how to enable these elderly comrades, following their withdrawal to the second line of work, to peacefully spend their later years and simultaneously display their functions in an even better manner. In May 1982, Comrade Hu Yaobang, after reading the investigation report of an elderly comrade, wrote the following comments: "I consider it extremely good for an elderly comrade to make two or three (or even one) such investigations each year and to carefully write up a report thereon.

I think this should be advocated and promoted by everybody, because in so doing, knowledge can first be increased and, on the major policies and lines, unanimity can be politically maintained with the central authorities 'in flesh and blood.' Second, it will be possible to discover certain problems, and this is really the most practical and substantive advisory work. Third, certain good investigation reports and articles can be published in the press. If elderly comrades can take the lead in this work, it will be a very good help to cadres now on the job, and particularly the younger cadres."

II

Certain elderly comrades who had been doing leadership work in certain quarters have collected rich experiences from their past work. After becoming advisers, they are in a more or less detached status. Because of this they can begin to conduct investigation and research in the trades and departments with which they are well acquainted and thus counsel and plan for the party's work.

Former Forestry Minister Lu Yuchuan [5012 3768 1557] is an elderly comrade who joined the party early in 1930. During the war years he was in north China performing local party and administrative leadership work. After 1953, he took up leadership work in the Ministry of Forestry. In the past, due to heavy daily routine work, although he did occasionally visit the grassroots level, he found it difficult to do as much investigative work as he would have liked. He is now 75 years old and completely blind in one eye, but he is still concerned with the development of forestry in our country. Last July he inspected six lakeside districts in Hubei Province, including Qianjiang, Jainli, and Gonggan counties, over more than 20 days, and wrote an investigation report on the experience of the Shuiwang District in grasping the work of covering plains with greenery and in building up poplar trees, which grow quickly and profusely.

Immediately after that, without taking a well-earned rest and despite his fatigue, he went to the forest region of Da Hingan Ling to inspect the development of the region. Braving the violent vibrations of the helicopter caused by the air currents, he took rides for 6 days in succession to inspect the Da Hingan forest area. Looking at the vast sea of forest below, he was greatly inspired by the magnificent forest resources of the northern portion of Da Hingan Ling and, at the same time, was greatly encouraged and attracted by the hidden potentials of the southern portion. In his view, not only should we devote attention to nurturing and renovating the forest areas in the northern portion, but we should also nurture and develop reforestation in the southern portion. As a matter of fact, the many stands of pines in the southern portion are now growing luxuriantly. Through earnest care and nurturing work devoted to them from now on, it will be entirely possible for the portion to become an important forest base area. In order to study the situation in even greater detail, soon after alighting from his plane he took a special trip to the Longshan forest station of the Hung Fa Erh Ji Forest Bureau in the southern portion of Da Hingan Ling and made an on-site survey of the vicinity. Luo Yuchuan thus spent nearly a month in the forest region and collected a vast amount of data first hand. Returning to the capital, Beijing, he suggested that in drawing up plans for the development of forestry resources the Ministry of Forestry should set a longer range objective, not necessarily confined to the year 2000 but extended to the next half century. His suggestion has been taken seriously by the departments concerned.

After becoming a party member in 1928, Wang Zigang [3769 1311 4854], former minister of posts and telecommunications, has been engaged in posts and communications work for many years. At the time of the liberation of Beijing he led a force to take over the then "telecommunications building of the city." Since then he had been involved in leadership work in the posts and telecommunications department.

In fact, he had devoted the greater part of his life to posts and telecommunications work and thus made countless contributions to the organization of the posts and telecommunications enterprises in our country. After becoming an adviser he felt that formerly, because of heavy routine work in his office, he had had very little chance to make on-site and intensive studies, and thus thought that he should grasp the opportunity to make some amends. In the last 10-day period of last March he took the opportunity to attend a directors' meeting of the Wuhan Chapter of the China Communications Society to make a study of the construction of post and telecommunication lines in Wuhan City. When he found that the local posts and telecommunications department, when laying of cable lines across a stretch of some 22 thoroughfares, had encountered difficulties because of the lack of cooperation of certain relevant quarters, he at once brought up the matter at a meeting of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and offered his views and method of solving the dilemma. After that he toured 45 cities, counties, ports, and townships in such provinces as Anhui, Jiangsu, Henan, and Shandong, a journey covering 3,500 km or more. At each stop he visited the branch posts and telecommunications organ of the locality to study the condition of the posts and telecommunications work. He discovered that there was no direct postal and telegraphic communication between Hangan County of Hubei Province and the neighboring Xin County of Henan Province, that letters mailed from Hangan County to Xin County had to take a detour by way of Wuhan and then via Xiangcheng to reach Xin County, and that this was also true for the dispatch of telegrams. When he was still at his leadership post in the ministry, this state of affairs of marking post and telecommunication lines in accordance with the demarcation of administrative zones had not appeared to him to be at all irrational. Now, when he was making an actual survey, he realized that this roundabout method was by no means necessary. Hence, all along his trip he held discussions with leadership cadres of the posts and telecommunications organs and recommended measures to break the demarcation of administrative zones so as to make it possible for provincial border areas to have direct and through postal communication facilities. His recommendations were soon adopted by the posts and telecommunications organs of many provinces.

On his return to Beijing he summed up what he had seen during his trip and the recommendations he had made and compiled them into a report, which he sent to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. The office of the Central Advisory Commission also printed and circulated his report. When Comrade Wan Li saw the report, he commented: "The report has certain good recommendations. Request party organs of the posts and telecommunications department to earnestly study them and thus rectify their work." The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications likewise took immediate steps to solve all the problems.

III

Some of the elderly comrades, deeply concerned with the party's enterprises, went especially to the grassroots level to make an on-site study of the actual problems. Wang Shoudao [3769 7445 6670], member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, is an elderly comrade who at one time went up to Jinggang Shan and later took part in the Long March. He was kept busy all his life, and even at the age of about 80 he thought all the time of serving the party's enterprises. He often said: "After having served the revolution for decades, I have tasted all shades of life, with the exception of 'leisure.' By 'leisure,' I mean the taste of quiet so that I can do some investigation and research and ponder problems." When he was no longer a vice chairman of the CPPCC, at the end of last year, he went to the Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture of the Tujia national minority in Hunan Province to conduct an investigation. He made an intensive and systematic study of a series of important problems currently emerging in the countryside and on the problems of work, production, and construction of the national minorities in the localities. By February this year he had written, one after another, three investigative reports, which were full of facts, analytical data, and original ideas.

Their titles were, respectively, "Budding of Socialist Modernized Agriculture -- Specialized Households and Economic Combines in the Xiangxi Countryside," "Eulogizing the Bright Lights and the Magnificent Structures Dotting the Two River Banks -- Great Possibilities of Hydropower Stations in Xiangxi Shan," and "Spring Has Arrived in National Minority Work -- The Autonomous Prefecture of the Tujia National Minority Has Come to Life." With the appearance of these three reports in the internal publications of the Central Advisory Commission, the serious attention of leadership comrades, the Nationalities Affairs Commission, and the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee has been attracted.

After withdrawing from the first line of work and with leisure hours at their command, many elderly comrades have been able to fulfill their former wishes of visiting places where they used to live and used to stage many struggles. Simultaneously with visiting their relatives and friends and collecting data on the revolutionary struggles, they have also carried out investigations of the local conditions. Because they were in familiar places and with close friends, could make comparisons and have heart-to-heart talks, often they could rather speedily learn the real conditions and form correct views.

Zengzhi [2582 1807], wife of Tao Zhu [7118 6999] and former deputy head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, is an elderly comrade who joined the party in 1926. In 1929 she followed the 4th Red Army to carry the war into the western part of Fujian Province, where she stayed to prosecute the revolutionary struggles. She spent 6 years of a life of struggle in Fujian and visited over 30 counties in different parts of the province. She had very warm feelings for these localities. Last December she took a trip to the old revolutionary base in eastern Fujian and cities like Fuzhou, Chuanzhou, Changzhou, and Xiamen. She was struck by the blind or reckless nature of land reclamation work that had been going on for several years. Some reclamation jobs had destroyed the breeding places of fish and other aquatic products, while some ruined the spawning migration routes of fish. This has caused tremendous damage to the resources of aquatic products. In eastern Fujian she found that the roads in the mountain areas were hardly good for travel, that economic development had slackened, that the life of the masses was rather difficult, and that elderly people who had contributed their bit to the revolution were not given sufficient care.

After concluding her survey she made a verbal report on the situation to responsible comrades of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and made the following recommendations: In reclaiming land from the sea we should weigh the advantages and the disadvantages, make overall plans, and allow the ocean and sea areas to fully display their economic benefits; in the eastern Fujian old revolutionary area, construction should be stepped up; and as for those elderly comrades who had made contributions in the past, we should take good care of their lives. The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee paid special attention to her views and took immediate steps to solve some of the problems. After her return to the capital she wrote a report detailing the results of her investigation. The report was submitted to Comrade Hu Yaobang. On 22 January this year, Comrade Yu Yaobang wrote the following comments on the report: "Comrade Zhongxun is requested to separately consult the relevant departments and suitably deal with the problems mentioned in the report." In this way the problems that she brought forth were solved one by one.

IV

Following retirement to the second line of work and being able to freely dispose of their leisurely hours, some elderly comrades did not confine their investigation to trades or enterprises they had originally engaged in. Rather, they began to research problems in which they were interested and which were closely related to the interests of the masses. They have made important recommendations and composed rather valuable reports in this regard.

Huang Huoqing [7806 3499 7230], former procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and now a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, joined the revolution early in 1926 and subsequently served for a prolonged period in leadership posts of the party, government, and military organs in various localities. Surprisingly, in April and May last year, he took up the investigation of traditional Chinese medical science and medicine. Following a visit to the four provinces of Hunan, Hubei, Henan, and Sichuan, he sent to the central authorities a lengthy investigation report on Chinese herb doctors and Chinese medicine. How did he cultivate this interest in these topics? After visiting him we discovered that his father had knowledge of Chinese medical science and that in his youth, Huang Huoqing himself had gone up to the mountains to pick plant leaves. For some considerable time the problem of "difficulty in procuring herb medicine" confronting the masses had remained unsolved and Comrade Huang had been exceedingly perturbed by the problem. In the 10 years of internal disorder, while he was confined to the "cowshed" so to speak, he was still concerned with the problem of the production, supply, and marketing of Chinese medicine. He secretly expressed his views in writing. Early last year, when he understood that certain democratic parties and groups such as "people's construction," the "industrial and commercial alliance," and "peasants and workers" parties were offering schemes and plans on developing traditional Chinese medical science, his interest in the study of Chinese medicine was revived at once. As a result, despite his old age of 83, he took a trip to the four provinces. In each province, at every place he visited, he would call group discussion meetings attended by Chinese doctors, herb doctors, and elderly hands in Chinese medicine shops. He also visited Chinese herb hospitals and Chinese medicine shops, public health departments, and companies handling Chinese medicines to study the actual conditions. On his return to the capital, he speedily compiled an investigation report in which he offered views and recommendations on such problems as the current shortage in Chinese herb medicine, poor quality of the products, training of Chinese herb medical personnel, restructuring of the operation and management system of Chinese herb medicine, and so forth. His views and recommendations have attracted the interest and attention of the public health authorities. At present, whenever the public health system convenes a relevant meeting, Huang is invited to attend. Presently he is preparing to make a further study of the problem of traditional Chinese medicine.

Huang Oudong [7806 2692 2639], chairman of the Standing Committee of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress, last year specially visited the streets and alleyways in Suichuan of Shenyang's Heping District and made a systematic study of the problem on how to do a good job in capital construction in cities and town. He wrote an investigation report that contains many original ideas. Similarly, Gao Shuxin [6753 6615 3947], former deputy secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, visited Wuhan City last April where he conducted an investigation on the work of the unions in the city.

Some elderly comrades, who formerly had long held leadership posts in scientific and economic research fields, have frequently demonstrated their interest in making a study of work in the localities specially from a highly strategic standpoint and have made many far-reaching recommendations. Zhang Jiafu [1728 4471 1133], adviser of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, used to work in the academy's northwest bureau. After his transfer to the Chinese Academy of Sciences, he continuously showed his interest in the construction of the great northwest. In the second half of last year he made a study in Lanzhou, Wulumuqi, and Xian on the problem of the development of the great northwest.

In his investigation report, he recommended the reestablishment of the northwest branch office of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, so as to reinforce the scientific and technical work on the development of the region. In addition, concerning the problems of fundamentally changing the condition of the lack of water supply in the northwest and on how to regulate weather conditions there, he made a number of bold suggestions.

I. 27 Apr 84

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Some investigative activities of the elderly comrades of the Central Advisory Commission constitute a crystallization of the highly responsible and revolutionary spirit toward the party's enterprises on the part of the older generation of Communist Party members and reveal their never stalling youthful vigor. Looking at these investigative activities, people do not merely see a few reports and some recommendations on paper, but also see the Communist Party member's valuable spirit of relentlessly pressing forward.

MINISTRIES CONGRATULATE SATELLITE WORKERS

OW261211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1653 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Radio and Television and other organizations have sent congratulatory messages and letters to departments that took part in the development and testing of China's synchronous communications satellite, greeting them on the successful launch of the satellite.

Speaking highly of the significance of this success, the Ministry of Radio and Television said in its message of congratulations: Television programs transmitted by the satellite were excellent in clarity and articulation, with near natural colors and very little interference or noise. This shows that the satellite's apparatus and other equipment are of high quality. The success of trial transmissions of radio and television programs by the satellite enabled people in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and other remote and border areas to watch or listen to some programs of the Central Television and the Central People's Broadcasting Stations. It is an important contribution to the development of this country's radio and television enterprises.

Messages of congratulations were also sent by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal People's Government and the municipal CPPCC Committee. The messages said that the successful launch of the communications satellite was a major breakthrough for the country's space industry, marking a new leap forward in our scientific, technological, and industrial levels. This happy news is tremendous encouragement for the people of Beijing, the messages pointed out.

Congratulatory messages were also sent by the Ministry of Electronics Industry, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the PLA General Political Department, Chengdu Military Region, Shenyang Electric Cable Plant, and party, government, and army organizations in Guizhou's Qiongzhusi Miao-Dong Autonomous Prefecture.

The messages extended warm greetings to all those who took part in the development and testing of the satellite, hailing their hard work in developing the motherland's space industry. Authors of those messages pledged to learn from their scientific approach and their revolutionary spirit of striving to become strong through self-reliance and hard work and of being bold in scaling the heights. The senders vowed to continuously work hard to promote the four modernizations.

DENG LIQUN CONFERS POSTHUMOUS AWARD ON YU XINPING

OW261403 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1747 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA) -- A meeting was held in Beijing today to posthumously confer the title of "National Model Interpreter and Tourist Guide" on Yu Xiping. Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, spoke highly of Yu Xiping's spirit of dedication of the motherland and asked the vast numbers of youths to learn from him.

Yu Xiping, a young communist, served as an interpreter and tourist guide with the Xian branch of the China International Travel Service before his death. He died of illness on 5 October 1982 after working tirelessly and winning honor for the motherland and the people. The State Bureau of Travel and Tourism announced its decision on 15 March this year to posthumously confer the title of "National Model Interpreter and Tourist Guide" on him.

In his speech, Deng Liqun said that Yu Xiping was worthy of the praise of "model youth" and "the pride of his generation." He pointed out: We must make the lofty ideas and model deeds of advanced and model figures a spiritual treasure of the whole society and make it yield positive results in more people.

Deng Liqun said: Youths dedicating themselves to the socialist modernization should have both communist consciousness and extensive knowledge and professional skills. They should work hard in a practical manner and have lofty ideas and broad vision. They should strictly observe discipline and have the courage to explore in practice. Yu Xiping had these qualities, which are also shared by heroic and model figures on various fronts. At today's meeting, Han Kehua, director of the State Bureau of Travel and Tourism, read the decision on posthumously conferring on Yu Xiping the title of "National Model Interpreter and Tourist Guide." Zhang Xiaoke, manager of the Xian branch of the China International Travel Service, and Yu Xiping's wife, Tang Weiwei, introduced Yu Xiping's moving deeds to the 1,000 participants.

Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and representatives of the PLA General Political Department, the All-China Trade Federation, the CYL Central Committee, and the All-China Women's Federation attended today's meeting.

MINISTER DISCUSSES ELECTRONIC GOODS PRODUCTION

HK270248 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by "Our Staff Reporter" Liu Dizhong: "Electronics -- Boom Industry Revs Into Top Gear"]

[Text] Production of electronic goods shot up in the first quarter of this year, Jiang Zemin, minister of the electronic industry, said yesterday. Output value totalled 4 billion yuan (\$2 billion), an increase of 37.8 percent over the same period last year, the minister said.

Jiang, in an interview with CHINA DAILY, said production of all major electronic goods had increased dramatically in the last three months.

He said that 1.9 million TV sets were produced, a rise of 34 percent of the first quarter of 1984. The production of large, medium-sized, and small computers grew by 176 percent, and single-plate microcomputers 37 percent.

Electronics has become one of the fastest-growing sectors of the nation's economy in the last few years. Output value of electronic manufacturers reached 14 billion yuan last year, a rise of 27.4 percent from 1982, far surpassing the planned target of an average annual 10 percent increase, Jiang said.

The minister attributed the rapid growth of the electronics industry to the government's decision to give priority to the industry to meet the growing demands of the nation's modernization drive. Widespread technical innovations and imported up-to-date technology helped improve the production capability and quality of electronic goods, he added.

China can now manufacture more than 2,000 kinds of electronic goods mainly with locally manufactured components, including broadcasting and TV transmission equipment, microwave relay equipment, computer terminals and software, as well as equipment for ground satellite communications stations.

These products played an important role in the successful launching of China's new communications satellite, the minister said.

In the past three years the ministry has signed import contracts worth nearly \$600 million with Japan, the United States, Federal Germany, and other Western European countries.

There are plans to import more than \$180 million worth of electronic equipment this year, excluding goods imported by local companies and enterprises, the minister said.

"Millions of the nation's factories and enterprises will depend on the electronics industry for help in upgrading their production technology, to say nothing of the increasing demand for electrical appliances from China's 800 million peasants."

Jiang said efforts would be redoubled to increase the industry's output value to 25 billion yuan by 1990 and to 80 billion yuan by the turn of the century.

CONFERENCE ON EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE PREVENTION HELD

OW271123 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Zhengzhou, April 26 (XINHUA) -- China has spent two billion yuan in the past seven years to reinforce building, bridges, reservoirs, and other structures against possible earthquake damages.

This was reported at a national conference on earthquake damage prevention work held last week in Zhengzhou, capital of Henan Province.

Of the 141 key reinforcement projects, 90 have been completed. Among them are 14 major railways, 29 power stations and substations, 7 oil refineries, 4 oil and gas pipelines, and 11 provincial communications centers.

To date, reinforcement of "life line" -- water and power supply systems, communications centers, grain storehouses and hospitals -- has been done in more than 20 cities and half of the 176 county seats, which were designated as major spots in the earthquake prevention work.

Two ground motion observation networks equipped with sophisticated instruments have been operational in Beijing and Yunnan Province.

China is subject to earthquakes. After the Tangshan earthquake in 1976, the government has given prevention of earthquake damage very high priority and achieved good results, conference participants said.

When an earthquake with a magnitude of 5.9 on the Richter scale hit Heze Prefecture, Shangdong Province, last November, the reinforced buildings remained basically undamaged while those which had not been reinforced cracked or collapsed.

ZHAO ZIYANG URGES INCREASED OIL PRODUCTION

OW241545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- China's oil industry should raise production and contribute more to the country, Premier Zhao Ziyang said earlier this month. During a tour of the Shengli and Zhongyuan oil fields in east and central China from April 8 to 13, Zhao said China's petroleum output had held steady at over 100 million tons annually for the past four years, while new reserves were verified and advanced foreign technology and key equipment introduced.

China's oil industry has entered a new stage of development, Zhao said. The industry should produce more with less input, he added. Efforts should be made to drill new high-yielding wells in or around existing oil fields, and to raise per-unit output. "This is not only necessary but possible," he said, adding that oil was a major source of state revenue and the industry should make a greater contribution to easing the country's tight financial situation.

While calling for stepped up prospecting and the verification of more new petroleum reserves, Zhao also urged the industry to institute a job responsibility system for oil field workers. The system, which links material benefits to higher productivity, should be combined with political work to raise the workers' initiative. Oil drilling workers would get more pay for more work done, he said, assuring them bigger increases in income. More modern technology should also be brought into China's oil fields, Zhao said, adding that the Oil Ministry should be given greater powers to seek out and purchase advanced equipment available.

FARM MACHINERY PRODUCTION, SALES RISE

OW211433 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 2] (XINHUA) -- Production of farm machines in the first quarter of this year went up remarkably but still could not meet the needs of consumers, according to the Machine Building Ministry.

The walking tractor is the most popular farm machine in China. Some 145,700 tractors were produced in the first three months, 42.4 percent up from the same period last year, and 124,000 of them were sold, 25.4 percent more than last year. Production of large and medium-sized tractors has picked up with 11,300 in the first quarter of this year, 18.9 percent up.

Sales of farm machines in Ningxia, Yunnan, Gansu, and Xinjiang in the first two months of this year went up 20 percent compared with the same period last year.

The ministry officials note that East China's Zhejiang Province, where agriculture is developing rapidly, needs 26,000 walking tractors, 100,000-kilowatt farm engines and 14,000 motor driven pumps this year. These figures exceeded the state scheduled supply.

Farm production has developed rapidly and peasants' income risen steadily as a result of implementation of the family-based system of contracted responsibilities. Farm machines are gradually taking the place of traditional farming by animal and hand.

Last year the output value of China's farm machinery industry reached 8,580 million yuan (about 4,290 million U.S. dollars), hitting an all-time high, the ministry officials say.

RURAL COOPERATIVE INVESTMENT LIMITS TO BE LIFTED

OW242026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- The holdings of China's rural supply and marketing cooperatives are expected to increase many times from the present figure of 610 million yuan (about 305 million U.S. dollars) when limits on present investment are lifted soon. This is learned at a current meeting of provincial cooperative directors here.

The cooperatives, formed in the early 1950's with funds pooled by peasant households, now comprise a huge nationwide network of more than 600,000 shops and product outlets. They currently employ more than four million people and handle 62 percent of the country's rural retail trade.

Over 130 million households, or 70 percent of all peasant families, have so far invested in the cooperatives. Former policies limited them to shares of no more than 10 to 20 yuan apiece. Lifting the restrictions will immediately boost their holdings, officials said. Dividends, which previously amounted to less than one yuan a year, are also expected to rise sharply.

The new investment policies have drawn an enthusiastic response during tests in selected locations over the past two years, with investors putting up as much as several thousand yuan each to fund diversified undertakings or joint businesses in partnership with local cooperatives, the officials added.

Reforms to the cooperative system have been underway since 1982, when the network of rural supply and marketing cooperatives was restored to collective ownership after years of growing state control. In the past few years, most investment accounts had been restored and nearly all funds and dividends returned to the peasant families.

In the past two years, cooperatives have branched out from supply and marketing services into fields including processing, building materials, construction, and transport. In some areas, they have also opened wholesale markets for rural produce and commodities in nearby large cities.

BRISK BUSINESS ABOUNDS AT GUANGZHOU TRADE FAIR

OW270912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Guangzhou, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Volume of business during the first 10 days of the 1984 China Spring Export Commodities Fair in Guangzhou is 2.5 percent higher than last year's corresponding figures. The Spring Export Commodities Fair, which runs from April 15 to May 5, has already received 17,000 business people from 85 countries and regions.

Brisk business transactions have been made in items including black tea, mushrooms, hardware, detergent, jewelry, cotton polyester fabrics, hemp and flax products, spun silk, edible oils, and fruit. Products like tussah silk and enamelware which had a higher sale than at the previous fair. [sentence as received]

YOUTH FEDERATION CELEBRATES FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW251345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- The All-China Youth Federation celebrated the 35th anniversary of its founding here today with a gathering of some 100 federation members.

Federation President Hu Jintao said at the gathering that a large number of advanced units and people had emerged from the Chinese youth since the federation was founded on May 4, 1949, particularly in the current modernization drive. He urged the artists to produce more works reflecting life of the young people and providing them with guidance.

A patriotic united front organization for the Chinese youth, the federation has more than 500 members, many of whom are noted young writers, actors, singers, dancers, athletes, and scientists.

Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Communist Youth League Central Committee, was present at the gathering with some young actors, actresses, and scenarists who were attending a meeting to reward the best 1983 films.

REGIONAL SCIENCE CENTERS BUILT TO AID EXCHANGE

OW261425 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Fifty-one science centers and clubs have been built all over China since 1980 to facilitate the exchange of scientific knowledge, according to the China Association for Science and Technology. Previously, science clubs existed only in Beijing, Shanghai, and Tianjin.

The seven newly-built science centers located in Inner Mongolia, Henan, Sichuan, Guangxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, and Tianjin. Each center has exhibition halls, public lecture halls, and classrooms.

An association spokesman said that the Guilin science center on the west bank of the picturesque Lijiang River has, since last month, held 10 training courses and 53 technology forums and some international symposiums. The spokesman said that science centers were being built in 14 provinces and cities and 44 prefectural ones have already been completed.

BRIEFS

PHOSPHATE, PYRITE MINES -- Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Three phosphate deposits with reserves totalling 200 million tons and a pyrite deposit with a reserve exceeding 200 million tons have been discovered in China in the past three years, the Ministry of Chemical Industry announced here today. The three phosphate deposits were found in Yunnan, Hubei, and Sichuan Provinces, and the pyrite deposit was found in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, according to a ministry spokesman. China's current phosphorus ore reserves have been estimated at 11.9 billion tons, the fourth largest in the world. Its pyrite reserves have been verified at 3.3 billion tons. China produced 140 million tons of chemical fertilizers last year, including 2.86 million tons of phosphate fertilizer. According to the ministry, construction and preliminary surveys are now in progress on 10 large and medium-sized phosphorus mines, including the Wangji mine in Hubei Province and the Wengfu mine in Guizhou Province. Exploration of more than 40 phosphorus and pyrite deposits in Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Anhui, Jiangsu, and Hebei Provinces is also underway. [Text]
[Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 25 Apr 84 OW]

HUANG HUANG INSPECTS ANHUI RURAL AREA

OW261429 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Excerpts] According to a XINHUA report, Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, recently went to western Anhui on a fact-finding tour. After visiting with specialized households, taking a good look at village and township enterprises and chatting with cadres and the masses, he pointed out: The stress of rural work should be placed on implementing this year's CPC Central Committee Document No 1.

During the investigation, Comrade Huang Huang discovered that very few grassroots units have truly translated the policy measures into mass actions. In developing village and township industries, for instance, most rural cadres understand that it is difficult to become rich by developing grain production alone and that great efforts must be made to develop village and township industries. There have been many ideas in this respect, but little effort has been made to put them into practice. Actions were slow, concrete measures were few, and some people were at a loss what to do.

Comrade Huang Huang said: If we remain in the stage of talking about understanding and of discussing measures, if we talk much but do little, policies, no matter how effective they are, will not themselves display their mighty power.

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CLOSES, HUANG HUANG SPEAKS

OW261051 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] The 7-day Second Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress ended victoriously at the Grand Jianghui Theater in Hefei this afternoon after having successfully implemented all items on the agenda. Su Yu, executive chairman of the session, presided over the closing meeting, which was attended by 722 representatives, sufficient for a quorum. The meeting unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. A resolution on the report on the work of the provincial People's Government;
 2. A resolution on the report on the Anhui provincial national economic and social development plan for 1984;
 3. A resolution on the report on the Anhui provincial final account for 1982, the implementation of the provincial budget for 1983 and the provincial budget for 1984;
 4. A resolution on the report on the work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee;
 5. A resolution on the report on the work of the provincial Higher People's Court; and
 6. A resolution on the report on the work of the provincial People's Procuratorate.
- Other executive chairmen of the session who attended the meeting were Huang Huang, Huang Yan, Zhang Zuoying, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyu, Zheng Huaizhou and (Hu Jianglong).

Present as observers were NPC deputies elected from Anhui. Also present as observers were members of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee attending the committee's second session, members of the provincial People's Government and responsible persons of agencies under central ministries, provincial-level organizations and institutions of higher learning in Hefei City. Before the session closed, Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a lengthy speech.

WEI CHUNSHU REPORTS ON GUANGXI COMMUNICATIONS

HK260233 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1508 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Nanning, 23 APR (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Government Chairman Wei Chunshu said today Guangxi will become a communications hub linking the southwest with the coast. He said this in his government work report to the second session of the sixth regional People's Congress today.

Wei Chushu said: Guangxi is close to Hong Kong and Macao. It has direct sea communications with Southeast Asia, and its railroad, highway, and waterway communications are relatively good. In the wake of the construction of the Nanning-Fangcheng and Nanning-Kunming railroads, the opening of the highway from Guangxi to Guizhou, and the opening up of Beihai City (including Fangchen Port) to the world, Guangxi will become a communications hub linking the southwestern provinces with the coast. This will be of great benefit in developing the national economy.

Beihai City and Fangcheng Port constitute the coastal outlet for Guangxi and a number of southwestern provinces. Work is now being stepped up on planning the opening up of Beihai City, including expanding the harbor and improving the highway links with Nanning. Fangcheng Port has already constructed seven 10,000-ton berths. The focal points in its construction this year are berths for miscellaneous bulk freight, freight-handling equipment, and a railroad switching yard. Since the opening of Fangcheng Port last year, the highway between there and Nanning has been improved to cater for large 50-ton trucks. All-round construction on the Nanning-Fangcheng Railroad started last year, and one-third of this year's construction task was completed in the first quarter of the year. The Ministry of Railways and the Guangxi departments concerned have decided to strive to complete the railroad by the end of next year, ahead of schedule.

The railroad linking Nanning and Kunming is a key project assigned by the state to Guangxi this year for preconstruction work and planning. Survey work has now been completed, and design work is in full swing. Planning, survey, design, and construction work matters for the Guangxi-Guizhou highway are now in hand. According to information, design work on the Xi Jiang waterway is nearly completed, and the construction force is about to go to the worksites. This project, which includes the construction of a large inland waterway wharf in Guixian County, and dredging the waterway to enable 1,000-ton barge groups to proceed, will open up another export route for Guangxi and the southwestern provinces.

WEI CHUNSHU ON ENLIVENING GUANGXI ECONOMY

HK260231 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Excerpts] In his government work report to the second session of the sixth regional People's Congress, Regional Government Chairman Wei Chunshu said: In order to rejuvenate Guangxi's economy and fulfill the tasks for 1984, it is essential to enliven the industrial economy and vigorously develop collective enterprises. Wei Chunshu said: On the basis of investigation and study, the regional CPC Committee and government have issued a number of regulations on enlivening the industrial economy, the 12 regulations. These regulations give great importance to vigorously developing collective economy and call for a big breakthrough in this respect in order to promote the region's economy.

The departments concerned and the government at all levels in the region must establish the overall concept, resolutely implement the 12 regulations, and give the green light to vigorously enliven the industrial economy.

GUANGXI REGULATIONS ON ENLIVENING ECONOMY

HK231604 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] In accordance with a series of principles and policies adopted by the party and the guidelines laid down in the speech delivered by a central leading comrades during his recent visit to Guangxi, the regional People's Government promulgated on 14 April certain regulations on enlivening the industrial economy. The regulations were drawn up through extensive consultation and discussions held in light of the actual situation in the region. The government appealed to all units concerned throughout the region to conscientiously carry out these regulations, emancipate their minds, adopt more relaxed policies, enliven the economy, and mend their pace in creating a new situation in the economic construction situation in the region.

There are a total of 12 stipulations. Their main content is as follows:

1. To vigorously develop the collective economy. It is necessary to vigorously consolidate, properly run, and develop various enterprises in towns and counties as well as various jointly run and integrated enterprises. Commune and Brigade-run enterprises in towns and townships can implement the economic contracting responsibility system on a household and individual basis and can also actively develop households specialized in industrial production as well as individual households. Also, according to the needs of developing production, state-owned enterprises can establish branch factories or workshops which, set up on a collective ownership basis, are to strictly implement the system of independent accounting and assume full responsibility for profits and losses. Some small state-owned enterprises, particularly those suffering from poor management and losses over years, can be handed over to collectives for management, provided that it is suitable. In this case, these enterprises, with their ownership retained by the state, will be contracted to collectives, which will assume full responsibility for profits and losses and will pay tax to the state. Collective enterprises are to implement the system of contracted responsibility for management and the piece-rate wage system and floating wage system. They have the right to recruit and dismiss employees on their own. The existing appointment system concerning leading cadres at all levels in collective enterprises should gradually be replaced by an election system. Cadres of any level can be recruited from outside the enterprises. All newly-established collective enterprises, including the branch factories and workshops newly set up on a collective ownership basis by state-owned enterprises, are to be exempted from income tax for 3 years beginning from the day they are put into operation. Those enterprises which are engaged in labor service, service trades, and repair service are also to be exempted from industrial and commercial tax for 3 years. In order to develop collective enterprises in small towns, including those in the seats of county governments, specialized households from rural areas are allowed to run enterprises in these towns provided they can take care of their own grain rations. Scattered and small mines can be run by collectives or partnership companies with self-raised funds provided the authorization by the regional department in charge is acquired.

2. To vigorously speed up improvement of production technology. Under the guidance of the technological improvement plans for different trades, the power to approve technological improvement projects which involve less than 1 million yuan each is to be transferred to prefectures, cities, and the regional departments in charge of enterprise management, provided that the total subsidy quota approved by the regional government is not exceeded. In case enterprises do not have enough capital in their own possession to finance technological transformation projects which need to be started immediately, the proportion of capital they possess can be adjusted or they can acquire full loans from banks provided that the banks agree to do so and the regional Economic Committee approves the projects. The enterprises with original fixed assets valued below 2 million yuan have the full right to dispose of their depreciation funds.

The interest rate can be lowered for loans granted to finance those projects aimed at developing new products, importing advanced technology, promoting production of commodities to meet the demands of minority nationalities, and developing industry and carrying out technological transformation in economically underdeveloped mountainous areas. Those enterprises which use waste water, waste gas, and waste residue to produce commodities are to be exempted from industrial and commercial tax for 5 years after their inauguration so that they can use more funds to improve their production process.

3. To continue to vigorously enforce various forms of the contracting system. In accordance with the principle of the state taking the lion's share, the enterprise taking the medium-sized share, and the individual taking the smallest share, and on the premise that the contracting system for financial management at all levels remains unchanged, the following methods of contracted profit earning can be implemented provided that these methods are approved by the regional department in charge of enterprise administration or by prefectural and city authorities. Those local enterprises which need to be transformed can adopt the contracting method for progressive turning over of profits [shang jiao li run di zeng bao gan]. After paying off the income tax at a 55 percent tax rate, ordinary enterprises can adopt either the method of contracted after-tax profits [shui hou bao gan], or the method of turning over a fixed amount of after-tax profits [ding e shang jiao], or the method of turning over after-tax profits according to a fixed proportion [bi li shang jiao]. Those enterprises whose total annual profits are below 300,000 yuan or whose per-capita profits are below 1,000 yuan can adopt the method of contracted turning over of profits [li run bao gan shang jiao] based on the actual figures of profits turned over to the state and the income tax payment in the year 1983, and the contracted quotas of profits to be turned over to the state for each enterprise will be kept unchanged for 5 years once they are fixed. Those enterprises suffering losses are to adopt the contracting method of keeping losses below a fixed limit [kui shun bao gan]; they are required to cut the amount of losses attributable to the restrictions imposed upon them by the state policies concerned and as allowed to keep the total amount or a portion of the losses they manage to reduce.

4. To consolidate, improve, and perfect the economic responsibility system. All enterprises are required to supervise every workshop, every team, every group, or even every worker to complete the assignments made by the state and to fulfill all requirements concerning production output, product quality, profit quota, variety of products, and production costs. They must strictly follow the assessment procedure, link reward to economic results, and seek a proper integration of duty, power, and interests. On the premise that the wage percentage in the unit cost of production is not raised and that the average tax revenue contributed by each person is not lowered, and with the permission by the department in charge of enterprise administration and the labor departments at the equal level, all enterprises where the conditions are available for implementing the piece rate wage system are allowed to lift the upper limit from the amount of piece rate wages and to count the expenses derived therefrom as part of the production cost. Also, in order to enhance the role of bonus payment in improving an enterprises' economic results, the amount of bonus is subject to floating according to the amount of tax revenue paid by the enterprise to the state, and there will be neither upper nor lower limits for the amount of bonus paid. According to its own conditions, an enterprise can implement various forms of the wage system and of the reward and penalty system, ranging from floating wage and floating wage scale to remuneration according to the nature of position, allowance payment according to the nature of posts, and so on. Also, an enterprise has the full right to dispose of the reward fund which it deducts from its profits according to the regulations.

5. To vigorously support the development of products which have bright development prospects, are subject to high tax rate and low profits, and can provide considerable accumulation funds to the state.

All departments concerned throughout the region are required to support, in terms of policy, material supply, technical guidance, and manpower supply, the production of those products which are becoming the special and favorite products of the region. The production of those products which are needed by society and which are made of material resources easily available in the region but which yield little profits, are subject to exemption from tax payment for 3 years, provided that it is permitted by local governments at or above the county level. As for the production of the products which the region has a great potential to produce as there is a market demand and the raw materials are in ample supply and which are not profitable or may even cause losses just because the tax rate is high, a relaxed policy should be adopted regarding tax rate and supply of raw materials. Other products which are made of raw materials purchased at negotiable prices are subject to be sold at negotiable prices too, provided that it is permitted by prefectural, city, or county commodity price departments respectively.

6. To produce technological and economic cooperation within the region and with other provinces and regions. Within the region it is necessary to strengthen cooperation among enterprises, prefectures, cities, and counties, particularly cooperation between those cities or areas with greater economic strength and those areas with rich resources but underdeveloped economy, cooperation between military and civil industrial sectors, and cooperation between production units and scientific research units, including colleges and universities. It is necessary to adopt an open-door policy toward other provinces and regions and to promote cooperation in various fields with them. Cities and counties can take the initiative in entering into cooperation with units concerned of other provinces and regions. The forms of cooperation can vary from case to case; for example: partnership on a profit-sharing basis; joint venture between the state and the collective or between the state and the individual; cooperation through exchange of products between different units; and so on. Products made of materials imported from other provinces and regions according to cooperative terms can be used for exchanges for other products with other places.

7. To actively make use of foreign funds and import advanced technology from foreign countries. Those places where the conditions are available should vigorously promote the business undertakings of processing of provided raw materials, processing according to provided samples, assembling with provided component parts, and compensation trade. Prefectures and cities have the right to approve any joint venture projects. From now on, the regional department in charge of enterprise administration, prefectures, and cities have the right to approve any project of importing advanced technology with foreign funds provided that a project fulfills the requirements of the production plan, the amount of foreign exchange involved does not exceed \$1 million, and the approval of the project does not lead to an excess in the total quota of foreign exchange available of the region.

8. To promote integration of industrial and foreign trade, and to develop foreign trade and export. Foreign trade departments should give support to those enterprises which mainly produce exported commodities. Foreign trade departments must sign contracts with these enterprises for procurement of products according to the export plan. In case the variety and volume of exported commodities have to be cut due to changes in the international market, foreign trade departments are required to procure all finished products from the enterprises according to the terms laid down in the contracts or request the enterprises to adjust their production plan through consultation so as to reduce the losses inflicted upon the enterprises and the state. As for those exportable products which are not to be procured by the foreign trade departments, the foreign trade departments can act as export agents while the local exporters assume the entire responsibility for profits and losses. These exporters are to be exempted from tax payment to an appropriate extent. Also, foreign exchange earnings are to be shared between the foreign trade unit and the exporter at a ratio of 3 to 7.

9. To promote cooperation between industry and commerce and dredge the channels of circulation. In order to become the sole agent for an industrial enterprise, a commercial unit must sign a contract with the enterprise. Thus, the enterprise is required to carry out production to fulfill the contract, while the commercial unit has to procure the products as scheduled, according to the contract. The enterprise has the full right to dispose of the products which are not covered by the procurement contract, the enterprise has the full right to dispose of the products which are not covered by the procurement contract, the products which the commercial unit does not order, the new products under development, the kinds of products which are usually sold by the enterprises themselves, and the products which the enterprises are eligible to sell on their own. It is necessary to promote sales of products through supply and marketing cooperatives, shops, cooperatives, shops run by educated youths, and individual hawkers and thus expand the commercial service network. Also, it is necessary to vigorously develop privately run transportation service as an auxiliary to the major circulation channels.

10. To implement the rights of decisionmaking given to the enterprise stipulated by the central government. In those enterprises in which their leading bodies have gone through enterprise consolidation and readjustment, they should exercise their rights to appoint and remove middle-level cadres, to expel workers and staff, to use the enterprise's retained funds, and to promote 1 percent of its workers and staff in accordance with the stipulations of the state on expanding the rights of decisionmaking of the enterprise. Factories can implement democratic election of their directors depending on their conditions. When the director of the factory is elected, he will be appointed by the responsible department at a higher level, while deputy directors, sections heads, and heads of workshops can be directly nominated by the director himself and appointed by the enterprise. Cadres appointed by the enterprise should enjoy the same treatment as cadres at the same level during their service. How the retained profits of the collective welfare fund and bonus fund in the enterprise are spent should be decided by the enterprise congress of workers and staff in accordance with actual needs, and this should not be interfered with and restricted by relevant departments.

11. To do a good job in the exploitation of intellectual resources, opening all avenues for people of talent. All financial departments should make arrangements to spend a certain proportion of their revenues on the exploitation of intellectual resources, training talented people through various channels. All regions and departments should seriously implement the policies on the intellectuals, bringing the role of the existing intellectuals into full play. At the same time, it is necessary to boldly and actively recruit from elsewhere science and technology personnel and specialists in management we are in urgent need of. With the approval of the leading organs at and above the county level, work positions for their dependents and children can be arranged, including the transfer from agricultural to nonagricultural posts. Those who have made great contributions can be appropriately given an increase in salary. To those technical personnel and management cadres of scientific research departments in factories within the region who are willing to transform backward enterprises under contracted responsibilities, there will be no transfer of their urban residence registration, while there will be no change in their original professional titles and treatment. Also, those who have made achievements should be rewarded.

12. While vigorously implementing the Central Committee's policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, it is necessary to attach attention to those who carry out economic criminal activities of graft, embezzlement, and speculation by taking advantage of our relaxed policy. It is imperative to prevent and correct the unhealthy tendencies in the economic field, such as bribery, benefiting from large enterprises, profiteering, and undermining key projects. However, it is necessary to draw a demarcation line between economic activities permitted by the policies and unhealthy tendencies. We should not confuse general conduct deviating from the economic policies with criminal economic activities.

HUBEI STRESSES IMPLEMENTING HU YAOBANG SPEECH

HK210627 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular yesterday demanding that the first and second batch of provincial units carrying out party rectification seriously implement the spirit of the speech delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang during his reception of responsible cadres of the party, government, and army of Hubei and Wuhan, and apply this spirit to unify thinking and action and guide party rectification in the province to develop healthily in accordance with the Central Committee decision on party rectification. They should work in concert to promote work in Hubei. The circular said: To seriously implement the spirit of Comrades Hu Yaobang's speech, the following demands are issued, following study and decision by the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee:

1. All units must assign some time to organize responsible comrades who heard Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech conveyed to seriously discuss and appreciate the spirit of the speech. It is necessary to apply this spirit to enhance our understanding, unify our thinking and action, and guide party rectification in the province to develop healthily in accordance with the demands of the Central Committee decision on party rectification. We must eliminate all kinds of ideological interference and persistently maintain a high degree of ideological and political unity with the Central Committee. We must strengthen unity and work in concert to promote all work in Hubei.
2. All units in the first batch for party rectification must, on the basis of seriously appreciating the spirit of the speech and unifying thinking, promptly assign sufficient time to review the main problems to be solved in party rectification, in light of the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, and promptly send in written reports to the provincial CPC Committee. The committee's party rectification office will carry out liaison with these units to get to know the situation and the problems in their study and discussion.
3. All units in the first batch for party rectification must sum up the state of rectification in the previous stage in light of the party rectification decision and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, and do a good job in accepting the results of the first stage and of preparatory work for switching to the second stage, that of comparison and examination. It is necessary to get a relentless grasp of unifying thinking and of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, make up whatever is missing, and actively create conditions for switching to the second stage. While carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, it is necessary to get a good grasp of conspicuous problems in using power for private purposes in the bureaucratism of irresponsibility to the party and people, do a good job in identifying the points of breakthrough, and produce effective results.
4. Strengthen specific leadership over party rectification work. At present the leaders of all units must assign some time and energy to grasping the weak links in party rectification work in their units, and further promote rectification work. The party groups and committees of all units must strengthen specific leadership. The numbers one and two men must grasp the work personally. The party rectification leadership groups must be augmented and strengthened.

HUBEI HOLDS FLOOD PREVENTION WORK MEETING

HK250400 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The 5-day provincial flood prevention work meeting concluded in Wuchang this afternoon. Provincial Governor Huang Zhizhen called on governments at all levels to strengthen leadership over flood prevention work and to prepare to fight mightier floods this year. The meeting pointed out that the general policy for this year's flood prevention work is giving priority to the overall prevention, attaching greater importance to prevention rather than to salvaging after floods, and going all out to build and protect dikes and dams. In flood prevention work, it is necessary to carry out in a serious manner the personal responsibility system. Now, since the flood season is coming, the meeting called on various localities to carry out a general examination as soon as possible and, led by the leading comrades, organize engineers and technicians to examine the construction of flood prevention installations so that the pace of construction can be quickened and the quality can be guaranteed. Supervision and leadership must be strengthened over this work so that all unfinished projects can be finished before the mighty floods come.

NEW STIPULATIONS ON HUNAN COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISES

HK260637 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] On 21 April, the provincial government issued a document on enterprises with collective ownership, drawing up 22 new stipulations concerning their distribution of profits, pooling of funds, supply of raw materials, and personnel system.

The stipulations point out that it is necessary for town enterprises with collective ownership to implement various forms of the economic contracted responsibilities system and various forms of wage system. In those enterprises that are run well, the individual can receive a larger income under the premise of more revenue to the state and greater retention by the collective. Otherwise, the individual will get less income, and the collective will retain less. In order to lighten the burden of the enterprises, the stipulations reaffirm: Government at all levels and in all departments should not go in for apportioning expenses to enterprises with collective ownership in any form or under whatever pretext, stopping their supply of raw materials, or diverting, misappropriating, or dividing up their funds and property without sanction. The enterprises have the right to resist any kind of irrational apportioning of expenses or egalitarianism and indiscriminate transference of resources.

Concerning pooling funds for enterprises with collective ownership, the stipulations point out: The banks and credit loan departments should include in their plans, and make all-round arrangements for, the medium or short-term loans and loans for floating capital needed by town enterprises with collective ownership. Loans made to them for capital construction and machinery are permitted to be returned with profits increased after the items for which the loans are made are put into production. Various forms of the pooling of funds on the basis of voluntary union in initiating collective enterprises should be encouraged. Town enterprises with collective ownership below county level can accept investment in shares by specialized households and commune members in rural areas.

The stipulations also point out that planning, materials and goods departments should do well in the arrangement of raw materials for products of town enterprises with collective ownership listed in the state plan, and part of the year's material resources should also be allotted to those products not listed in the state plan; and this portion of materials should be controlled by responsible departments.

Town enterprises with collective ownership which are newly-founded or have recently been transferred to another trade will be exempted from industrial and commercial income tax for 1 to 2, or 2 to 3 years, according to different trades and items of operation.

Enterprises with collective ownership above county level should take the initiative in changing the system of employing only regular workers, and gradually implement the system of labor contracts. The subsidies system can be applied to leading cadres during the period of their service. The need for technical forces can be solved through various channels. Regarding those graduates of institutes of higher and intermediate education and of technical schools, and technical personnel, their status as state cadres and nature as workers and staff of enterprises with ownership by the whole people will remain unchanged, while their professional titles will be appraised and raised.

The new stipulations made by the provincial government also point out: Uniformity in the management system of enterprises with collective ownership should not be insisted on. Enterprises should be left in the charge of whoever is running them. In the course of economic reorganization and combination, the ownership, relations of subordination, and financial relations of enterprises with collective ownership should not be changed. It is not permitted to have them annexed, or transferred to either a higher or a lower level.

CHI BIQING ON EXPLOITING GUIZHOU'S NATURAL RESOURCES

HK251046 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 84 p 5

[Article by Chi Biqing, first secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee: "Give Play to the Superior Conditions in Mountainous Areas, Exploit Guizhou's Natural Resources" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in particular since the all-round implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis in agriculture, Guizhou has developed its economy at a more rapid pace. Agriculture has gone through the test of two major natural disasters, and the situation has been stable on the whole without the appearance of a "drastic rise or fall." In 1983, both the province's total output of grain and gross agricultural output value topped historical records, its industrial production grew by a large margin in 2 successive years, and the province ended the stagnant condition in its local financial revenues. Over the past 3 years, the province's industrial and agricultural gross output value has shown a yearly average increase of 10.4 percent.

Due to various historical reasons, Guizhou's economy is still backward. Here, the condition of transportation is poor, the cultural and scientific level of the masses low, and the level of management on the part of the cadres not satisfactory. Despite the fact that there has been an obvious change for the better in its financial and economic condition in recent years, a great gap still exists in its social and economic development between the average per capita gross industrial and agricultural output value and the average level of the whole country. Whether in the past or at the present, Guizhou is a province comparatively poor and backward.

Starting from a view of development, Guizhou is a province awaiting large-scale exploitation. Here, the climate is mild, with an abundance of rainfall. Though the average cultivatable land per capita is not great, it covers a vast mountainous area, which is suitable for the all-round multilayered [li ti 4539 7555] development of agriculture, while its surface and underground natural resources are universal and abundant. It has large deposits of coal and ample hydraulic resources, and its nonferrous and nonmetal deposits such as phosphorus, aluminum, silicon, magnesium, zinc, mercury, and limestone are not only large in quantity, but good in quality. Through "third front" construction, Guizhou has already acquired a certain advanced scale of technological equipment and talented people who have mastered advanced science and technology. This basis is awaiting full utilization.

The several aspects mentioned above describe the general state of affairs of the economic and social development in Guizhou. It is starting from such a state of affairs in our province that we propose that we spend our major efforts on shifting the focus on solving problems of the basic livelihood of the peasants and low economic results in industry to grasping development with an aim to grow rich. Beginning with the provincial CPC Committee, party organizations at all levels should overcome the old concepts of self-sufficiency, egalitarianism, acting strictly in accordance with the regulations, and following the beaten path, and let there be a change in our guiding line, namely to shift from chiefly grasping agriculture to grasping all-round economic and social development, giving a free rein to developing commodity production; to change from grasping day-to-day affairs to grasping both day-to-day affairs and long-term development, giving development work priority on the agenda; to change from the state of closing the province to international intercourse to opening up to the world, giving a free rein to developing economic and technological cooperation with fraternal provinces and regions, and economic activities abroad. Under this guiding line, we place our hope for Guizhou's economic development on the following aspects:

WE SHOULD CONTINUE TO RELY ON THE POLICIES. Our policies are developing, and those policies suitable to the development of the situation have endless power. In implementing the policies of the party Central Committee, the chief problem actually remains remnants of "leftism." And among some of our leading organs and cadres, there still exist nonetheless, explicitly or obscurely, the erroneous idea that "we have reached the ceiling of emancipating the minds and have arrived at an end to the relaxation of policies," the erroneous idea that "we worry when the masses are poor, we are at ease when they become well-to-do, but we suspect them if they grow very rich," and the erroneous way in their practical work of "ensuring enterprises of ownership of the whole people, restricting collective enterprises, and elbowing out individual enterprises." Therefore, we require party organizations at all levels in the province to further emancipate their minds, to resolutely do away with all obstructions, to be bold and assured to release themselves from all "leftist" bondages, and to support those hard working people and enterprises with good management to get rich first. Centering around the theme of how to enrich the people as quickly as possible and with the spirit of the 1984 Central Document No 1 as the criterion, party and governmental organs at provincial, prefectural, and county levels and various work departments have, since the beginning of this year, further weeded out remnants of "leftism" in policies and correspondingly drawn up specific measures and stipulations.

WE SHOULD ATTACH STILL GREATER IMPORTANCE TO THE RELIANCE ON SCIENCE. In recent years, policies have affected production, and this trend is spreading from the rural to urban areas. However, the effects of science and technology on production in the countryside are likely to be brought along by the urban areas. Guizhou's economy is backward; this is a fact. Therefore, we should not only lay stress on science and technology and actively introduce and apply the advanced technology and management science of the coastal areas, but also boldly import and study the advanced science and technology from abroad so as to narrow the gap between Guizhou and the advanced regions at home. We should not only consider the long term, enhance investment in intellectual resources in a big way, and improve our work in education, preparing talented people for economic invigoration in the future, but also face the present realities in production and construction, training and giving guidance to workers and peasants in technology and management on a large scale. And we should not only attach importance to the spread and application of scientific and technological results, but strengthen research work in science and technology in a big way.

WE SHOULD RELY ON BOLDNESS IN REFORM. In giving play to the powers of policies and science, there are many problems not only in ideological understanding, but involving the systems. A few years back, we failed to have a correct estimation of the complexity and difficulties in solving problems in the systems. We often considered things as they stood, bit by bit, without an all-round view, which has proved to be very difficult in solving problems. Since the leading comrades at the central level inspected Guizhou early this year, we have come to see that reform is an inevitability, and once reform is grasped, we will be able to solve problems from a strategically high position with an irresistible force. The 1984 Central Document No 1 has already indicated an explicit orientation for reform in several areas. The reforms in other aspects should be pushed forward in a planned way under the premise of subjecting ourselves to the unified national reform orientation in accordance with the principle of "proceeding from the realities in everything." Specifically speaking, there are the following three points: Regarding those problems which have been correctly grasped and on which reforms can be carried out, we should boldly do so or accommodate them to circumstances; regarding those problems which have not been fully grasped, while reforms are really urgent, experiments should be carried out in earnest; and regarding those problems which have been fully grasped but reforms on which are not possible, we should make our positions explicit.

WE SHOULD BE SELF-RELIANT. It is only natural that the exploitation of Guizhou's natural resources should be done with the help and support of the state. We should adopt a more active attitude toward those important projects, do well in the preparations before construction is underway, and report to the central authorities for priority in arrangement. Nevertheless, our country is not rich, and we should rely on our own efforts in matters concerning our province, think of every possible way, give play to the initiatives of all sides and quarters concerned, tap the human, financial, and material potentials of all levels and departments, and refrain from becoming "one who is in the habit of asking the higher level for help." For instance, in solving the problem of inconvenient transportation, apart from exerting ourselves to help relevant departments at the central level to step up the pace in the railway electrification project, it is imperative for us to develop highway and water transportation, and we should not rely on the state for investment. Major highways of a higher standard will be constructed mainly with investment by the provincial government. While local highways below the provincial level should be constructed in accordance with the principle of joint efforts of the state, the collective, and the individual, they are chiefly to be built by various localities. We will build highways where it is possible, and build roads for horse-drawn carts where construction of highways is impossible. This should also be done in the exploitation of other resources, including the building of new schools and the exploitation of intellectual resources.

WE SHOULD RELY ON THE PERFECTION OF LEADING BODIES AT VARIOUS LEVELS. Through structural reform, the members of the leading bodies at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels and various departments have become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally competent. However, the leading bodies are far from perfect. In the course of party rectification, it is necessary for us to grasp well the building of the third echelon and to further perfect the age, knowledge, and professional structures of the leading bodies of various levels. At the same time, under the premise of prolonging life, we should let those veteran comrades who have retreated from the first line to take up jobs within their power. When a good job is done in the cooperation between new and old cadres and the replacement of old cadres by new, the development of Guizhou will be ensured with long-term stability.

In 1980, Guizhou was hesitating at the "crossroads" on the question of whether or not to set its mind on the all-round implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis in agriculture. We have embarked on the way under the guidance of the Central Committee's correct line. Now, we are facing the new "crossroads" on the questions of giving free rein to developing commodity production and of exploiting Guizhou's natural resources. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, we have the same determination and confidence to rely on the people of all nationalities of the province to smoothly pass the "crossroads" in seizing new victories.

GUIZHOU'S WANG CHAOWEN ON CAPITAL, TECHNOLOGY IMPORT

HK270139 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] In his report to the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, Governor Wang Chaowen proposed: In order to speed up economic construction in Guizhou, we must, on the basis of self-reliance, break down the situation of the closed door and actively import domestic and foreign capital, technology, and talent.

Governor Wang Chaowen said: We must do a good job in importing foreign capital and advanced technology, based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. We should adopt a variety of forms for directly importing foreign capital, such as organizing joint ventures, processing for foreign customers, engaging in compensation trade, and raising loans.

We welcome domestic and foreign financial organizations and groups, enterprises, and businessmen, Overseas Chinese compatriots, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and Taiwan compatriots to set up factories, commercial units, and tourist hotels as joint ventures in Guizhou. Within the scope of the policies stipulated by the state, we will provide investors with favored treatment in taxes, prices, transport, construction, and so on. We should also step up ties and cooperation with the Bank of China, the investment bank, the trust companies, and the loan companies. We should use all kinds of channels in importing foreign capital and advanced technology.

In carrying out this work, we must eliminate blind practices and also change the previous situation of one-sidedly seeking stability and fearing to take risks. All areas and departments must work out plans for importing foreign capital and advanced technology in light of their requirements and possibilities. They must actively translate these plans into action on the basis of doing a good job in feasibility studies, calculating repayment ability, and harmonizing with internal capital and sets of equipment. This year we must get a good grasp of constructing the projects already ordered, to bring their role into play at a relatively early date and also to sum up their experiences, to provide guidelines for still larger-scale imports of foreign capital and technology in the future.

Governor Wang Chaowen said: We must actively launch interprovincial economic and technological cooperation and support other provinces with capital and technology. We must step up economic ties with provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, acting in the spirit of practicing voluntariness and mutual benefit and equality in consultation, using a variety of ways, and promoting common development. We must in particular promote economic cooperation with the fraternal provinces and autonomous region around us and with the developed coastal provinces and municipalities.

Governor Wang Chaowen also said: We must attract talented people in various sectors. At present the provincial government is studying and drawing up the relevant policy measures. We will give favored treatment to talented people who come into the province.

GUIZHOU CALLS FOR IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

HK240419 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Comrade Jin Feng, secretary of the provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee, delivered a speech today at the work conference of this committee, which was entitled "Strive for a Turn for the Better in Party Style While Conducting Party Rectification," in which he summed up the work in the past year and put forward new tasks for the future.

In his report Comrade Jin Feng said that over the past year or so, we have done a great deal of work in discipline inspection. Comparison and examination have been carried out in CPC committees at and above the county level. The inner-party political life has been improved. The unhealthy tendencies characterized by taking advantage of one's power to seek personal gains and by serious criminal activities in the economic field have been checked. At the same time, the work of discipline inspection departments and the work of dealing with people's letters and visits have been strengthened. Thus, conditions have been created for further developing the excellent situation. However, party style has not yet been fundamentally improved. Many problems still exist in various fields of ideology, work style, discipline, and organization. They must be solved conscientiously. In discipline inspection work, the main problems are: 1) The relations between discussing important problems, understanding the overall situation, and handling the affairs of one's own department have not been handled well.

2) The work of mobilizing the whole party to improve party style has not been done well. 3) The education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline has not been grasped well, and more attention has been attached to the handling of cases rather than to education. 4) We still lack the spirit of daring to bear responsibility and daring to solve knotty problems; as a result, many cases involving leading cadres, which should have been solved, have remained unsolved. 5) Serious cases resulting from bureaucratism, departmentalism, and decentralism have not been discovered and solved in good time.

Comrade Jin Feng emphasized that in order to achieve a turn for the better in party style, we must pay attention to solving the problems of weakness and laxity of party organization and the problem of violating discipline. At the same time, we must grasp typical cases and examples so as to promote the work as a whole and to achieve better results in education.

Referring to this year's tasks, Comrade Jin Feng said that this year is a year of crucial importance in overall party rectification and in achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style. At present, the overall party rectification is being carried out in the provincial-level organs. It will also be carried out in the organs at the prefectural and city levels very soon. We must really do a good job in party rectification and correct unhealthy tendencies through studying documents, carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, and making comparison and examination, so as to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style. Those units which have not yet carried out party rectification must seize the present favorable opportunity to study documents conscientiously and raise their understanding. They can correct defects before carrying out party rectification and must also strive to achieve an obvious turn for the better in party style within the year.

In his report, Comrade Jin Feng put forward the following five requirements for party organizations at various levels:

- 1) The CPC committees must take the lead in mobilizing the whole party to improve party style. They must make an analysis of the situation of party style and party discipline in their own units. By the end of this year, they must hold a meeting to cite the advanced units and individuals who have done well in improving party style. In the future, they must make a comparison and examination once a year by 1 July, and this should become a regular practice in their work.
- 2) Party organizations must conscientiously enforce the party's political discipline, that is, examine the implementation of the party's line, policies, and principles, so that their work can be suited to the new situation and can serve the party's general task and goal.
- 3) They must correct various unhealthy tendencies, such as taking advantage of one's power to seek personal gains, bureaucratism, and so forth.
- 4) They must continue to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic field, establish and perfect various rules and regulations, and carry out in depth the education for the purpose of resisting corruption.
- 5) They must strengthen discipline inspection organs and bring their role into full play in party rectification. The discipline inspection committees at all levels must link their work to party rectification and help CPC committees do a good job in party rectification, so as to make contributions to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

We have already accumulated experiences in improving party style and created many favorable conditions for this purpose. We are sure that this year, we will be able to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style in our province.

(IN FATANG'S 'IMPORTANT SPEECH' AT XIZANG CPC

HK270243 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Xizang Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang made an important speech at the second enlarged plenary session of the third regional CPC Committee on the morning of 25 April. Comrade Yin Fatang's speech was in five parts:

1. Reappraise Xizang from the plane of the theory of cognition, continue to eliminate leftist influence, and proceed from reality in everything.
2. Do everything possible to promote the economy, first achieving doubling in 3 to 5 years.
3. Do a good job in running education, develop culture, and build socialist spiritual civilization with the national characteristics of Xizang.
4. Attach great importance to and get a good grasp of united front, nationality, and religion work.
5. Improve work style and leadership methods.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: We must do everything possible to promote the economy, first achieving doubling in 3 to 5 years. He said that to fulfill this task, we must make great efforts in shifting, relaxing, enlivening, and reforming.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: In shifting, we must start with the guiding ideology. The party committees and government at all levels must shift their main efforts to economic work. All fronts and departments must carry out their own work around the central task, economic construction. Second, we must make a shift in the goal of development. This means that in agriculture and animal husbandry we must shift from self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to commodity production, and from traditional to modern methods. We must shift from the closed door and semi-closed door to opening up to places outside the country and the region, and from basically solving the problem of food and clothing to the goal of getting rich as quickly as possible. Third, we must make a shift in production principles. We must shift from the previous principle of simultaneously developing agriculture and animal husbandry to concentrating on animal husbandry, integrating animal husbandry, agriculture, and forestry, promoting diversification in light of local conditions, and developing commodity production. Fourth, we must make a shift in management. We must shift from the previous methods of restoring to administrative methods to an excessive degree, and exercising excessively tight control, thus hampering economic development, to self-management. Fifth, we must change the leadership methods and work style.

In relaxing, we must start with the guiding ideology. We must allow the masses to work with free rein in developing production outlets. Second, we must continue to relax the economic policies, and continue to practice the policy of allowing people to rest and recuperate. The period of waiving agricultural and animal husbandry taxes is extended until 1990. We will abolish the planned preprocurement of agricultural and animal products and disguised procurement of such products. We will abolish the amounts of all types retained by communes and production teams. The contract lease periods for land and livestock can be extended to 30 years from this year. Transfers of such leases are allowed. The right of managing some of the state-owned forests will be handed down to lower levels. The right of utilizing pastures will be handed down to lower levels. Free flow of peasant and herdsman manpower and capital is allowed. They are allowed to develop all kinds of small mines. Some people are allowed to get rich ahead of others.

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Enlivening means harmonizing and enlivening the circulation channels. We should vigorously encourage the collectives and the peasants to manage commerce and engage in long-distance transport and to practice freedom in buying and selling, exchange, and negotiating prices.

Reforming means reforming the setup, management, and systems, and reforming wages and bonuses, price control, and other defects seriously hampering the effort to enliven the economy. We must enhance work efficiency and economic results. Comrade Yin Fatang said: The cadres at all levels must be bold in exploration and reform and make greater contributions to attaining our goal.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ATTENDS LOCAL LEADERS FORUM

HK210653 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The regional CPC Committee held a forum of principal responsible comrades of prefectures and cities on 19 April to discuss specific ways of enabling the people of the region to get rich as quickly as possible. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Redi presided. Closely focusing on promoting economic construction to enable the people of the region to get rich as quickly as possible, the participating responsible comrades of prefectures and cities gave their views on implementing the principle of taking animal husbandry as the dominant factor, integrating animal husbandry, agriculture, and forestry, promoting diversification in light of local conditions, and developing commodity production, and on further relaxing the economic policies, clearing the circulation channels, and speeding up energy and communications construction.

On the question of how to enliven the economy in rural and pastoral areas, the comrades held: We must reappraise the conditions in our areas, take advantage of the strong points and avoid the weak ones, and bring into play our superior features.

Dawa Zongba), special commissioner of All Prefecture Commissioner's Office, said: On the question of carrying out friendly trade with neighboring counties to help supply each other's needs, the policies should be relaxed still more. We should allow free exchanges between people on the border and allow the masses to manage things themselves.

(Bi Zhou), special commissioner of Shigatse Prefecture Commissioner's Office, spoke with full confidence on promoting tourism and developing diversification.

The participants held: To implement the spirit of the forum on work in Xizang, promote economic construction in the region, and let the masses become rich as soon as possible, it is essential to carry out corresponding readjustments in certain organizational bodies. (Zhaqi), first secretary of Changdu Prefectural CPC Committee, said: In order to promote economic construction in Changdu Prefecture as quickly as possible, we have decided to set up effective leadership group for economic work, which will draw up plans for the prefecture's economic construction, put forward ideas, and supervise the implementation of economic policies.

The forum was attended by Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Duo Jiecaiden and Ba Sang, secretaries of the committee; Cao Xu, Jiangcun Luobu, Dan Zeng, and Hu Songjie, comrades of the Standing Committee of the committee; and responsible comrades of the regional Advisory Committee and People's Government including Zhang Xiangming, Niu Ruizhou, and Zhang Zengwen.

JILIN CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION CLOSES 26 APRIL

SK270355 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, after a 10-day meeting at which all agenda items were fulfilled, the Second Session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee successfully concluded in Changchun City this morning.

During the session, participating members earnestly heard and discussed the opening speech made by Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; heard and examined the work report made by Guan Mengjue, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, on behalf of the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee, attended as observers the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress; and heard and discussed the work report of the provincial People's Government and other reports. They said what was freely in their mind unanimously supported various reports made at the session, and offered their precious suggestions by aiming at the development and transformation of the province's undertakings and at continuously creating a new situation in the province's CPPCC work, fully playing their role in conducting political consultation and democratic supervision.

The closing ceremony of the session was presided over by Geng Yuelun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, attended the ceremony and was seated on the rostrum.

The session unanimously approved the resolutions adopted during the meeting period on the work report of the fifth provincial CPPCC Standing Committee and on the report of motion disposition carried out during the period since the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee. By fully conducting democratic consultation, the session elected Lu Shiqian additional vice chairman of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee.

The session urged the CPPCC committees at all levels throughout the province, their members, various democratic parties, mass organizations, and nonparty personages to make persistent efforts to continuously implement the principle of long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, and treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe and to actively carry out various activities in line with the party's general task and target and with the province's central task so as to further bring into play the role of political consultation and democratic supervision.

Amid warm applause, Zhang Fengqi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a closing speech. Also seated on the session's rostrum were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Che Minqiao, Zhang Dexin, Guang Mengjue, Miao Zhuxian, He Yunqing, Luo Yuejia, Xin Cheng, Jin Minghan, Cai Qiyun, and Lu Shiqian.

Attending the ceremony by invitation were Song Renyuan, Cui Cifeng, Xiao Danfeng; and a number of veteran comrades of the former provincial CPPCC Committee.

Attending the ceremony as observers were members of the National CPPCC Committee, who were currently in Changchun City.

Second Session

HK250842 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] The second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress held its second plenary meeting this morning.

The meeting adopted a draft of the method of selection for the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, which was put forward by the presidium. At the meeting, Li Dengying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, delivered the work report of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; (Xing Jing), president of the provincial Higher People's Court, delivered the work report of the Gansu Provincial Higher People's Court; and (Luo Lin), chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, delivered the work report of the Gansu Provincial People's Procuratorate.

Executive chairman Wang Shitai presided over the meeting. The executive chairmen of the meeting also included Li Dengying, Yang Zhilin, Wang Bingxiang, (Wang Jinnan), (Li Hongyin), (Zhu Yuanzhi), (Sun Zhaoxia), (Fan Yunfu), (Zhang Kuoxu), (Wang Fubin), (Zhao Chongde), (Zhao Linsheng), (Lei Youmin), and (Han Lingxiang).

Li Dengying Work Report

HK250844 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Li Dengying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, delivered the work report of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress at the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress.

In his report, Li Dengying said: Since the convening of the Standing Committee of the sixth provincial People's Congress in May 1984, our work has been centered on developing socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system, and creating a new situation in the work of the provincial People's Congress. During the past 12 months, we held 7 Standing Committee meetings, listened to and examined 14 work reports given by the provincial People's Government and the judicial departments, discussed 28 topics, made 8 decisions and resolutions, laid down 3 local regulations, strengthened the building of the legal system, and conscientiously implemented the resolutions adopted by the first session of the sixth provincial People's Congress.

Chairman Li Dengying said that making investigations and studies and conducting inspections are important methods for the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress to do its work well and to exercise supervision. In light of the socialist construction in Gansu and some major problems of concern to the masses, in the past 12 months, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress called on its chairman, vice chairmen, and members and people's representatives to go down to the basic levels. These people went respectively to 13 prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities, particularly to the drought areas, the remote and national minority areas, and the former revolutionary base areas and made investigations and studies of industrial and agricultural production, planting grass and trees, social order, life of the masses, market prices, family planning, maternity and child hygiene, prevention of endemic diseases, protecting the legitimate rights of women, and other problems. They listened to the opinions and suggestions made by many of the masses and called on the provincial People's Government and the departments concerned to seriously discuss and solve the problems. Furthermore, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress established close ties with the masses and the people's representatives and also strengthened its building.

Chairman Li Dengying pointed out in his report: With the spirit of reform, we must strengthen local legislation work, conduct investigations and studies and inspections in a planned manner, conscientiously examine the important matters concerning Gansu's economic and social development, give full play to the functional role of the organs of state power in the locality, and make great efforts to invigorate Gansu, bring about a new look in the province, and seek benefits for its people.

3d Meeting

HK261333 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] The presidium of the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress held its third meeting this afternoon. Li Dengying, executive chairman of the presidium, presided over the meeting. It approved the list of candidates for the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee by-election, and the list of candidates for the chief procurator of the Tianshui branch of the provincial People's Procuratorate. It also decided to carry out an election in a general meeting. The meeting listened to and approved a report by Liu Lanting, chairman and member of the Proposal Examination Committee of the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, on handling the suggestions of the members of second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress.

At the plenary meeting of the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, Lin Bing, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, delivered a report on the work of the court in the past year. Lin Bing said in his report: In order to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in social order and the general mood of society, and in order to ensure that the cause of socialist modernization develops smoothly, the province has waged a struggle against crime since August last year. Through this struggle, we have greatly cracked down on criminals. The people have strengthened their sense of security, and social order has taken a marked turn for the better. While we concentrate our efforts to crack down on crime, the provincial People's Courts at various levels have resolutely tried economic crimes and handled civil actions. During last year, the province handled a large number of civil actions. In the process of handling, the courts at various levels have conscientiously implemented the policy toward civil cases and acted with reference to the law. They have fully given play to the role of the people's court, so that a large number of civil disputes can be promptly and satisfactorily settled. This has protected the legitimate rights of the state, the collectives, and the masses, particularly the legitimate rights of women, children, and the aged. In addition, this has played a positive role in preventing the polarization of internal contradictions among the people, consolidating stability and solidarity, and developing production.

In his report, Lin Bing further pointed out: In this year, we must continue to seriously punish serious criminals and intensify our work of cracking down on serious economic criminals. Particularly, we must overcome the obstruction caused by the economic criminal cliques, which are hiding deeply and cause serious damage, by punishing them seriously. We must continue to grasp well the handling of economic criminal cases and actively give play to the role of law in organizing and administering economic construction. We must further do well in handling civil actions, and solve them promptly. Through the handling of civil actions, we should constantly heighten the concept of law among the masses and promote the building of the two civilizations.

At the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, Luo Lin, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, pointed out in his work report on the provincial People's Procuratorate:

Over the past year following the first session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, the province's people's procuratorates at various levels have focused their work on consolidating social order in both urban and rural areas and on cracking down on serious economic crimes, making contributions to promoting a turn for the better in social order and to ensuring that socialist modernization develops smoothly.

Luo Lin said: Since August last year, the province's procuratorial and public security organs and people's courts at various levels have made concerted efforts to greatly crack down on criminals who jeopardize public security. In the process of handling the cases, we have acted strictly according to legal procedure and, through the investigation of cases, we have ensured that the cases are brought to justice. This has given play to the role of legal supervision of the procuratorial organ and has ensured that the law is implemented correctly. Over the past year, the province's procuratorates at various levels have also wound up 83 percent of the economic criminal cases, including the 12 major bribery cases which involved more than 10,000 yuan each. On the basis of cracking down on crimes, the majority of the province's procuratorates have organized notice boards to propagate law. This has strengthened education on legitimate rights among the masses. At the same time, the procuratorates have made suggestions on changes or consolidations to more than 200 units, in connection with the imperfect system, confused management, and neglect of rules discovered in the process of handling the cases. For those people who are exempt from prosecution, the procuratorates have coordinated with the units and grassroots organizations to conscientiously educate them. The work has successfully helped to reduce and prevent the occurrence of crime.

Session Concludes

HK260333 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress victoriously concluded today after fulfilling all its tasks. Executive Chairman Li Dengying presided at the closing ceremony.

The session approved Governor Chen Guangyi's government work report and passed a resolution on it. The resolution called on workers, peasants, intellectuals, PLA commanders and fighters, and all laborers and patriots who support socialism to unite as one, work in concert, brace revolutionary spirit, and make great efforts to revitalize Gansu's economy, fulfill and overfulfill all the national economic plans, and create a new situation in socialist construction in the province.

QINGHAI HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK270505 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Yesterday morning, the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee held the third meeting on party rectification work in provincial-level party and government organs. The meeting reviewed the situation in the study stage in party rectification and arranged the work in the comparison and examination stage in party rectification.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng presided over the meeting. Comrade Ma Wanli delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee.

Comrade Ma Wanli said: Since provincial level party and government organs started party rectification last December, all units in which party rectification has been carried out have concentrated on and systematically studied documents on party rectification, thus deepening the understanding of the vast number of party members and strengthening their confidence.

While carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, they have, in conjunction with reality, resolved some prominent problems which the masses are most concerned with. On the whole, the party rectification work developed healthily during this stage. There is a good beginning for party rectification work in provincial level party and government organs. But the development is uneven. The main problems are: The provincial CPC Committee failed to give concrete guidance on the party rectification work and failed to properly make overall arrangements for party rectification and economic work. Some units failed to closely link with practice in carrying out party rectification and could not grasp essential problems in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. A handful of units failed to firmly grasp the work of weeding out the people of three categories, and progress is slow. All these problems must merit our serious attention and should be properly resolved in our future work.

Comrade Ma Wanli said: Since early March, 34 units have moved to the comparison and examination stage. On the whole, the work of examining the requirements of the relevant units is basically good. But there still exists a problem of some people failing to strictly examine the requirements of the relevant units. In the future, in those units which are disqualified from moving to the comparison and examination stage but have moved to that stage, it will be necessary to take remedial measures to make up. Only qualified units are allowed to move to the comparison and examination stage and we must avoid such things as all units moving to the comparison and examination stage indiscriminately.

While talking about the party rectification in the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Ma Wanli said: Since mid-March, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee has been concentrating on comparison and examination. All the members have reviewed our work since the third plenary session and the current situation in the province. In connection with the reality of each individual, we have found the main problems in the leading body of the provincial CPC Committee and where we lag behind, and have also raised suggestions for improvement. All those problems which can be resolved must be resolved promptly. All comrades said that the future task will be very arduous and that they will further carry out this year's work in a good manner according to the CPC Central Committee's requirements on party rectification.

On how to properly carry out comparison and examination work in all units, Comrade Ma Wanli raised five demands on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee:

1. It is necessary to continue to earnestly study the documents on party rectification and make further efforts on unifying our thinking so as to raise the consciousness of the vast number of party members and cadres in properly carrying out comparison and examination.
2. It is necessary to grasp essential problems and select main targets. All units must carry out comparison and examination centered on the general target raised in the decision by the CPC Central Committee on party rectification.
3. All leaders must adhere to taking the lead in carrying out comparison and examination from the bottom to the top. Leading bodies and members must set high demands on themselves and set a good example.
4. Correctly carry out criticism and self-criticism and create a good democratic atmosphere. All units must strengthen ideological work. Leading cadres and party members must encourage heart-to-heart talks among themselves so as to exchange ideas, resolve ideological problems, and deepen understanding. It is necessary to resolutely overcome the remnants of factionalism, remove suspicion and jealousy, and create a good situation in which everybody speaks the truth.

5. In carrying out comparison and examination, it is necessary to pay attention to removing various obstacles and to preventing those with factionalist ideas attacking those upholding party spirit. Those who attack, persecute, and retaliate against others by making use of factionalism must be investigated and severely dealt with.

Comrade Ma Wanli emphatically pointed out: The comparison and examination stage is a key stage for rectification and correction. Along with the carrying out of criticisms and self-criticisms various problems will be fully exposed and the task for simultaneous rectification and correction of defects will become more arduous. Party organizations at all levels must resolutely carry out the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, carry out party rectification by grasping some essential problems [words indistinct], and promote the in-depth development of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects.

When talking about the problems arising in the process of weeding out the people of three categories, Comrade Ma Wanli said: In the comparison and examination stage, those units carrying out party rectification must basically complete the work of investigating and verifying the people of three categories. In carrying out this work, it is necessary to unify the understanding of party member cadres of the Cultural Revolution by using the spirit of the central leadership. Leaders at all levels must support those personnel who handle relevant cases in carrying out work boldly and strictly implementing policies. We must neither let one person belonging to the three categories escape, nor broaden the scope of people of three categories.

At the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Ma Wanli demanded that leaders at all levels resolutely change the leadership method giving only vague and general direction, go deep into practice, grasp typical examples to bring along the whole, and exercise face-to-face leadership. Meanwhile, they must pay attention to continuing to help those units which have relatively more problems to get things going in party rectification and economic work, so as to promote the healthy development of various work.

At yesterday's meeting, (Li Zichun), head of the liaison group dispatched by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification to the province, also delivered a speech.

KARAMAY OIL FIELD RESUMES PRODUCTION AFTER WIND DAMAGE

OW261411 Beijing XINHUA in English 0902 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Karamay, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Drilling and pumping in northwest China's Karamay Oil Field have been resumed by noon yesterday after a suspension Tuesday afternoon due to a hurricane, perhaps the strongest winds in the past 20 years. Some rigs were toppled, high-voltage power transmission lines severed, truck windshields broken on the roads and oil pumping, water and electricity supplies brought to a standstill, officials said. Developed in 1958, the Karamay Oil Field in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region produces more than 10,000 tons a day since 1980.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON WASHINGTON-'PEIPING' CONTACT

OW271053 Taipei CNA in English 1034 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, April 27 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's Foreign Ministry spokesman Wang Chao-yuan said Friday that any high-level contact between Washington and Peiping will have adverse effect on the relations between this nation and the United States.

He added that the ROC Government is keeping close watch over the development of Washington-Peiping relations and its impact on the relations between this nation and the U.S. In the meantime, the ROC Government is studying countermeasures against any adverse effect.

The ROC Government has made known its concern to the Reagan administration via different channels, and the U.S. has declared repeatedly that it would not abandon an old friend while making a new one, Wang said.

As to the specific impact of the Washington-Peiping contact on this nation, Wang said it will depend on the outcome of the contact.

PAPERS COMMENT ON REAGAN'S MAINLAND VISIT

OW270617 Taipei CNA in English 0306 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, April 27 (CNA) -- "What is U.S. President Ronald Reagan looking for under the ashes of history on the China mainland?" the CENTRAL DAILY NEWS asked in its editorial Thursday, as Reagan is slated to arrive in Peiping for a six-day visit on the very day.

The CENTRAL DAILY doesn't believe what Reagan has professed for the current trip. He said before his departure that the United States is working hand-in-hand with Pacific nations for peace, and stand together against aggressors. While the objective is right, he has chosen the wrong partner to work with the editorial says. His visit to the China mainland will not bring peace or unity against aggression. On the contrary it will make the world situation more tense, and more dangerous.

It reminds President Reagan of his remarks at the British Parliament two years ago. He said on that occasion that Marxism-Leninism should be thrown into the ashes of history. Two years later, he is visiting the China mainland. What is he looking for in the ashes of history?

What is he going to get from the visit in this election year? Publicity at home? More votes in November? But one thing is certain, he has betrayed his own stand. From the viewpoint of long-term American interest, the visit runs counter to American idealism, nor does it fit with traditional American pragmatism.

The CENTRAL DAILY predicts the visit will be a failure. But even a failed trip will hurt more or less the old American ally -- the Republic of China.

For the second day running, the UNITED DAILY NEWS offers its editorial assessment on Reagan's trip. On Wednesday it called the visit an election year ploy. Thursday it laments that an anti-communist like Reagan, who doesn't hide his warm feelings towards the Republic of China, should visit Peiping, tarnishing his public image.

The editorial warned that the American policy begun by Nixon of drawing the Chinese Communists into an anti-Soviet alliance seems unchanged, and reaches its zenith in the hands of Reagan, a confirmed anti-communist. Now the United States is even talking about transferring latest weapons and advanced technology to the Chinese Communists. It is time that we reassess the American policy toward the Republic of China.

It calls the attention to the fact that American policy makers have been stressing that the closer relations between the United States and Red China are conducive to peace on the Taiwan Straits. If this thinking is put to practice, it might mean invalidating the Taiwan Relations Act, without formally tearing it up.

The Taiwan SHIN SHENG DAILY NEWS reminds its readers that the United States is friendly towards the Republic of China to the extent that it meets the American interest. Friendship, justice, and pledges in international relations aren't even worth the paper they are written on. It urges the nation to stand firm on principles in foreign policy. With unity there is no obstacle that can not be surmounted.

PAPER SAYS TAIWAN, U.S. MUST PRESERVE RELATIONS

OW270825 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 21 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The ROC and the United States Should Make Concerted Efforts To Preserve Good Relations"]

[Excerpts] President Chiang Ching-kuo recently received a number of U.S. senators and nongovernmental leaders at the presidential mansion.

The president met with Senator Goldwater on 15 April. After an exchange of views, both agreed that maintaining good relations between the Republic of China and the United States accords with the interests of the two countries and that strengthening friendly cooperation between the two sides contributes to the stability and peace of Asia and the Pacific region.

At a meeting with Senator Deconcini and others on 17 April, the president said: The international community not only lacks understanding of the evil nature of the Chinese Communists but also sufficient knowledge of our country's progress. That is why it is easily taken in by the united front propaganda tactics of the Chinese Communists. Therefore, the president expressed the hope that the visiting guests make use of their visit to the ROC to increase their understanding of our country and people through careful observation and personal experience. The president believed that this will help maintain the friendship and cooperation between China and the United States.

Both China and the United States will benefit if they cooperate with each other. There are numerous examples proving that this is true if we review history or analyze reality. We highly value our traditional friendly relations and hope that both sides make concerted efforts to serve common interests and contribute to easing the tension in Asia and the Pacific region.

If some people in the United States, mistakenly believing that alliance with the Chinese Communists can contain the Soviet Union, draw up a policy of action based on this assumption they will end up acting in a way that defeats their purpose and invites trouble. Although the Chinese Communists have been pursuing an "open-door" policy and shown some "moderation" in the past few years, even playing the old tune of having "peace talks" with the ROC, they still believe in struggle and still want the ROC to surrender in order to have China unified. We understand the Chinese Communist scheme very well.

We hope that the United States and other free countries also understand the true nature and real intention of the Chinese Communists, cast away illusions, change their course of action, and abandon their appeasement policy. The United States should know how to cope with the Chinese Communist regime, a regime that has no popular support but relies on violence and deception for its existence. We believe that President Reagan, who highly values principle and freedom, should uphold his stand and refuse to be coerced and tempted by the honeyed words of the Chinese Communists.

The consolidation and development of Sino-U.S. relations are closely related to the stability and peace of Asia and the Pacific region. We sincerely hope that both sides make concerted efforts to improve our relations. Now is the time for us to demonstrate our actions.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL VIEWS U.S. TIES

OW261051 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 22 April 84 p 1

[By reporter Chiang wei-shuo: "Chang Hsiao-yen Discusses Our Country's Substantive Diplomacy"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan left Washington yesterday to visit some other parts of the United States. He will arrive in Peiping on 26 April.

Our compatriots are deeply concerned about President Reagan's forthcoming visit to the Chinese mainland. This is reflected by the fact that Chang Hsiao-yen, director of the North American Affairs Department under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has often been invited to recent forums sponsored by academic institutes and civic groups to discuss questions on current Sino-U.S. relations. Director Chang has often found time in the midst of pressing affairs to attend such forums with a view to giving people an accurate and profound understanding of the future development of Sino-U.S. relations.

The following is not an exclusive interview but a compilation by this reporter of some views stated recently by Director Chang on current Sino-U.S. relations.

There Is No Cause for Alarm When the United States and the Chinese Communists Exchange Visits; We Should Remain Calm and Take Effective Measures To Cope With Such Visits

Question: Some people think that President Reagan's visit to the mainland might harm current substantive Sino-U.S. relations. What is your view on this?

Answer by Chang Hsiao-yen: Regarding bandit Chao Tzu-yang's visit to the United States earlier this year and President Reagan's visit to Communist China later this month, it seems necessary for us to understand one fact: The United States and the bandits have constantly exchanged visits since 1971. High-ranking American Government officials have visited the mainland every year. For example, Kissinger visited Peiping in 1971, Nixon in 1972, Ford in 1975, Vance in 1977, Brzezinski in 1978, Mondale in 1979, Brown in 1980, Haig in 1981, Bush in 1982, and Shultz and Weinberger in 1983. Especially after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the bandits, such visits have taken place every year. Therefore, we should remain calm over the exchange of visits by the United States and the Chinese Communists and take effective measures to cope with this situation. We should not panic; there should be no psychological impact; and we should not be thrown into confusion, which are exactly what the Chinese Communists would love to see. We must never let the Chinese Communists have their way. In fact, our diplomatic authorities are constantly watching developments and spare no efforts to grasp information on such events.

Take Reagan's visit to the mainland for example. We contacted the American side through proper channels and made our concern and position known to it long ago. Thus, when U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger announced late last September "the exchange of visits by Reagan and Chao Tzu-yang," we immediately issued a statement stressing that "China and the United States have held thorough consultations on this matter, and the United States has understood our position quite well." Meanwhile, after Weinberger made the announcement, White House Press Secretary Speakes also issued a statement reaffirming "the long-standing friendship between the United States and the people on Taiwan, America's deep concern for them, and America's commitment to maintain all-round relations with them." Furthermore, President Reagan himself recently pointed out several times in public that "the United States will never abandon its old friends in order to make new friends." Such developments show that the American side has understood our position quite well. Of course, we have never taken lightly the possible unfavorable effects Reagan's visit to Communist China might produce on us, nor have we stopped expressing our grave concern to the American side through various channels. We have also reminded the United States not to be confused by the Chinese Communists' doubledealing and united front conspiracies.

Our Diplomatic Position of Maintaining Our National Dignity and Interests Is Firm and Uncompromising

Question: Some people in the country maintain that our diplomatic authorities should not take too low a profile in handling relations with other countries, including the substantive relations with the United States; they advocate that our government should take an uncompromising stand in maintaining and striving for our national interests. Would you tell us your view on this?

Answer: Diplomacy is the "art of compromise." It is most important to gain something when making proper concessions while maintaining our national dignity. What is called "a low profile" or "a high profile" is by no means immutable. In fact, the process of promoting substantive relations with the United States is a "painful topic" indeed. In this regard, it is proper for us to do more work and to make fewer or even no statements about it. However, it can be affirmed here that our position of maintaining our national rights and interests is firm and uncompromising. It sometimes appears that we are taking a low profile or even getting the worst of things; however, in all fairness what the people see on the surface is not a true reflection of how things really are. I would like to draw an analogy: After severing diplomatic relations with the United States, our work toward the United States is like a submerged whale; it has considerable "maneuvering" space, but it cannot be clearly seen by people on land.

Develop Substantive Sino-U.S. Relations; Urge Implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act to the Letter

Question: What priorities and direction do you think we should pay attention to in developing substantive Sino-U.S. relations?

Answer: Since severing diplomatic relations with China, the United States has maintained its relations with our country in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act, a law drafted and adopted by Congress. What is most important in our current diplomatic work toward the United States is to ask the United States to implement the Taiwan Relations Act to the letter and fulfill its commitments to us. From now on, the first objective of our work toward the United States is to take the initiative in having the importance of our country recognized in U.S. foreign policy.

In other words, in developing our relations with the United States, we must step up our efforts to make the United States recognize the importance of our country and to build a new relationship of mutual assistance and cooperation; we should make the United States understand that our country is not "negative number" in or "encumbrance" to U.S. foreign policy. We should try to establish a new concept in Sino-U.S. relations -- we should not always ask what the United States can do for us or what the United States can provide us, but we should ask what we can do for the United States and what we can provide the United States. We have our capacity and worthiness, and we should bring our capacity and worthiness into full play. Only by so doing will we be able to strengthen Sino-U.S. relations and bring benefit to both sides.

The Will and Morale of Diplomatic Personnel Need the Backing of the Entire People

Question: It seems that you are quite confident of developing our country's foreign relations, especially its substantive diplomatic relations with the United States, are you not?

Answer: I do not deny that our country is now in an extremely difficult position diplomatically. However, diplomatic personnel have no right to be pessimistic. I believe that all my colleagues in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are doing their best to safeguard the interests of our country. Our spirit in work is that the more setbacks we suffer, the braver we will become, and we are determined to fight to the bitter end. In its relations with the United States, our country has in no way shrunk back. For example, there are more than 150 personnel now working in our offices in the United States, while there were only 89 such personnel before diplomatic relations between China and the United States were severed. Although there are now only 10 offices in the United States, I believe that our offices will gradually increase to 15 in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act in the not too distant future, one of the targets we are striving for. In short, we must not be satisfied with the existing state of affairs, which is what the enemy wishes us to do. I deeply believe that there is no cause for pessimism as far as our substantive diplomacy with the United States is concerned. I feel ever more optimistic while looking forward to the future. As long as the entire people support the government in pursuing its total foreign policy and make concerted efforts to cope with the current situation, the will and morale of our diplomatic personnel will certainly be strengthened and our foreign relations will develop step by step.

JI PENGFEI'S REMARKS ON HONG KONG NOTED

OW261437 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Chi Peng-Fei, head of Red China's Hong Kong-Macao Office, last Saturday made some interesting remarks about Kuomintang organizations and personnel in Hong Kong and economic relations between Free China and the colony after 1997.

Speaking to members of Hong Kong's Legislative Council in Peking, Chi announced the following:

First, Kuomintang organizations and personnel in Hong Kong would enjoy the same rights and privileges as others after 1997, provided they obey local laws.

Second, the existing relations between Taiwan and Hong Kong, including transportation, economic and cultural ties and exchange of visits, will remain unchanged.

Third, he hopes that the Kuomintang organizations and personnel in Hong Kong will contribute to the communist takeover of the colony and to the colony's continued prosperity and stability.

In view of Chi's seniority in the Chinese Communist leadership, he was speaking for the communist regime. In other words, his remarks represent another peace offensive from Peking, and the target is the residents of Hong Kong as well as the people of Free China.

In fact, Chi was saying: You see, we will be nice even to the Kuomintang people. What do you people in Hong Kong have to worry about?

If the people of Free China and the residents of Hong Kong take Chi's words at their face value, he would have achieved his purpose. However, only fools will believe what the communists have to say.

To begin with, the rights and privileges promised to the Hong Kong residents will be nothing once Peking exercises sovereignty over the colony. Even if Peking's promise would be kept, any person or organization which says so much as one word in favor of the Republic of China or against the Peking regime would be charged with violating the laws of Hong Kong and dealt with accordingly.

As to the continuity of cultural, economic, and trade ties between Taipei and post-1997 Hong Kong, Chi's promise is meaningless. In view of the total lack of confidence among the Chinese people in whatever promises Peking may make, Hong Kong's capital flight and mass migration of its 5.5 million residents will certainly pick up speed from now on.

Chances are that Hong Kong will become another Ho Chi Minh City long before the communist flag is hoisted over there. Only a fool would visit the colony after the communist takeover.

Despite the emptiness of Chi's remarks, he did make a tacit admission, namely, Peking knows it cannot liberate Taiwan in the 1980's, or ever. Otherwise, how can the communists discuss Free China's relations with Hong Kong after 1997?

STRATEGIC INDUSTRIES GROW RAPIDLY IN 1983

OW261451 Taipei CNA in English 1434 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, April 26 (CNA) -- An industrial official said Thursday that the strategic industries which have received preferential treatment from the government grew rapidly last year.

Hsu Kuo-an, director of the Industrial Development Bureau [IDB], said that the strategic industries, including electronics and machinery, had an average growth of 32.86 percent in 1983.

The IDB has also provided technical support to the industry in developing and manufacturing such products as video machines, mainframe computers, and computer terminals. Last year, this nation's video machine output increased by 70 times, and that of mainframe computers 14 times.

In 1983, the IDB provided subsidies amounting to NT\$29 million to local manufacturers to help them improve their production technique and management skills. The Bank of Communications, in the same year, had provided loans totaling NT\$10 billion to the industry for the same purposes, Hsu disclosed.

REAGAN VISIT TO CHINA; TAIWAN REACTION ASSESSED

HK270427 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 27 Apr 84 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Red Carpet and 21-gun Salute Greet Reagan"]

[Text] The World's Future Lies in the Pacific

U.S. President Reagan was accorded a warm and grand welcome ceremony characterized by the red carpet and the 21-gun salute yesterday when he arrived in Beijing. This is Reagan's first visit to China. The 73-year-old U.S. President seemed very glad on his arrival.

This year is the 200th year since the American merchant ship Empress of China made her historic voyage to China and opened Sino-U.S. relations. This year also sees the first exchange of visits between the leaders of China and the United States since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. These visits have increased mutual understanding, stabilized bilateral relations, promoted Sino-U.S. friendship, and contributed to world peace. So, the 1.3 billion people in both China and the United States and all Asian-Pacific countries are certainly glad to see all this.

As Reagan said yesterday on his arrival, his current visit to China is "a prudent and steady step toward peace and friendship between the Chinese and American peoples." He also stressed: "The world's future lies in the Pacific region and countries in this region. The exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries indicates that more cooperation and contacts between Chinese and American officials at all levels will be made." Although he mentioned the existence of differences between the two states, Sino-U.S. relations in general have been developing steadily. Since Reagan places the hope of the world's future in the Pacific, it is natural that he must highly regard the existence of the new China.

He Invited Li Xiannian To Visit the United States

Before his arrival in China, Reagan had stated on several occasions that the United States highly valued the political and economic role of the Pacific region. Beijing had paid close attention to this statement and has expressed agreement. This serves as a common basis for the two countries to further develop their friendly cooperation.

Since both countries highly value their relations from a common strategic viewpoint, the exchange of visits between Zhao Ziyang and Reagan this year will certainly bring about positive results. On the day he arrived in Beijing, Reagan immediately invited Li Xiannian to visit the United States. It has been decided that the Sino-U.S. nuclear cooperation agreement will be initialed on 30 April in Beijing. U.S. trade officials forecast in Beijing that this year's Sino-U.S. trade volume could reach \$5 billion to \$6 billion. All this is a propitious sign that Sino-U.S. relations will continue to develop steadily. In particular, China is opening wider to the outside world, and no one would like to disregard this great market of 1 billion people.

Taiwan Newspapers Show Unrest

Yesterday, Taiwan's major newspapers all published editorials on the subject of Reagan's visit to Beijing. Although most remarks were criticisms of this visit and were meant to belittle the significance of the visit, they also revealed, between the lines, some concern over the results of the visit. For example, TZI LI WAN PAO's editorial said: "We believe that Reagan will not sacrifice his old friends." It added: "It is untrue to say that Reagan's visit to Beijing will do harm to us." LIEN HO PAO said in its editorial entitled "Facing Squarely the New Situation Brought About by Reagan's Visit to the Mainland": "Now we must seriously point out that Reagan's trip is very likely to bring about a certain situation which we must face squarely."

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CHINA
HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Sino-U.S. Relations Are Bound To Develop as Required by the World Situation

Taiwan newspapers acknowledged that Reagan's visit to China is a necessity in terms of the U.S. reality and its strategy of laying stress on the Pacific. The Taiwan authorities' feelings of being wholly dependent on the mercy of a foreign power have been completely laid bare.

Reagan is a statesman well-known for his conservative position. However, he cannot neglect the development of Sino-U.S. relations for the sake of that country's interests. Sino-U.S. relations are bound to develop as required by the world situation.

The current meetings between top Chinese and U.S. leaders will certainly deal with the Taiwan issue. It is still too early to say whether the talks will remove this obstacle to the development of Sino-U.S. relations. However, Taiwan newspapers' concern over the prospects also show that the trend of history can never be changed by anyone's will.

YOUDE ARRIVES IN PRC FOR 'BUSINESS-LIKE' TALKS

HK270138 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Apr 84 pp 1, 28

[Article by Ophelia Suen: "Round 13 Just Another Session"]

[Text] Peking, Apr 26 -- The 13th round of the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future opens tomorrow and will be just another "business-like" session, according to the Governor, Sir Edward Youde.

This is despite speculation that his talks will be upgraded in line with the "progress" made during the visit to Peking by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Arriving at Peking airport shortly after 1635, Sir Edward said: "The talks will go on in the way that they are going on now."

And he repeated this reply when asked whether he had become more confident after Sir Geoffrey's visit.

"There will be another couple of business-like sessions of talks," he added.

"Then we will have a usual communique at the end of it. Until then, I can't give you any more."

He was asked whether this would be the last round of the second phase. "I am afraid that you have to come to the airport again," he said.

The Governor's arrival -- 2 1/2 hours after that of U.S. President Ronald Reagan -- lacked the same red carpet treatment.

Not even the British Ambassador, Sir Richard Evans, was at the airport to greet him. Sir Richard had said earlier he would be kept away because of a "busy diary" which included lunch with the European Youth Community Orchestra.

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Accompanied by his Political Adviser, Mr Robin McLaren, and the chief Government interpreter, Mr Y.P. Cheng, the Governor was received by four officials from the British Embassy.

As usual, he dodged all inquiries about direction or contents of the talks.

According to Mr McLaren, there is nothing specific about this round of talks. "We are continuing the process of the talks we embarked on some time ago.

"Sir Geoffrey said there was progress in the talks. Now we are continuing the work except that there will be a little bit more work," he said.

Asked if there would be a recess in the summer, he said should there be one "it should be a fair way ahead."

And he suggested reporters "wait and see" when asked about any change in the pace of negotiations.

It has been reported that it is unlikely the talks will be held once a week as suggested by the Chinese side. This is because the negotiating teams need breathing spaces in view of the work involved, he said. At present, the talks are being held roughly once every two weeks.

Three representatives from a Tin Shui Wai village in the New Territories travelled with the Governor to Peking to air their problems over resettlement compensation. They intend to petition the Governor and the Chinese delegation outside the talks venue at Diaoyutai State Guest House. They also said they would put up a protest banner in front of the building. The villagers had earlier vowed to petition Chinese officials in Peking if they failed to obtain a "reasonable" settlement with the Hong Kong Government on their rehousing and competition demands.

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